Nor Flood Nor Fire Will
Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Smite Until Our Foes Bend
On Their Knees

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ENEMY ADMITS HARD PRESSURE IN BURMA AREA

Mountbatten's Headquarters Says British Forces Being Routed by Nippon Army

TRYING TO STOP ADVANCE

Meanwhile Japanese Units Reach Strategic Point at Ngakyedauk Pass

By Arrangement with the Asahi

ZURICH, February 14.—The headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia has admitted that the Japanese Forces succeeded in pressing the British army from the rear since the early part of February, and by dispatching reinforcements they are routing the British forces, according to a dispatch from New Delhi reaching here.

In this connection, the anti-Axis headquarters announced that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten is immobilizing the strength of the British troops at the front line position and is attempting to concentrate mechanized units on the flank of the British forces in order to check the relentless assault of the Japanese Forces.

Meanwhile, the anti-Axis air forces are reported to have been struggling for detecting the disposition of the positions and troops of the Japanese Forces. The vanguards of the Imperial Japanese Forces reached the eastern tip of Ngakyedauk Pass, leading to the main highway of Bawli Kaungdaw, where fierce fighting is now developing between them and troops of Admiral Mountbatten.

Blast Fleeing Foe

13

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, February 14.—In a fierce air raid on the retreating enemy troops in the India-Burma border area, the Japanese Air Units at midnight yesterday blasted concentrations of enemy troops and trucks at Bonnazuekle.

The Wild Eagles scored direct hits on war materials piled high at several places, setting them ablaze, and caused havoc within the ranks of the enemy troops.

In aerial combats with more than 10 Spitfires, our airmen shot down four. In this battle, one of the Japanese planes self-blasted.

Hits Enemy Outbursts

There is no manner of doubt that the aim of America's war in the Pacific consists in nothing else than the obliteration of the Japanese race from the face of the globe and the re-establishment of the American domination of East Asia, declares Domei in a pithy comment on the recent outbursts by enemy leaders.

The news agency quotes Admiral Chester W. Nimitz as boasting that the current American operations against the Marshall Group are aimed at securing control of the air over the Inner South Seas and at phenomenally strengthening the United States air force in China with a view to major air raids on Japan.

The nearer the enemy approaches our key strategic bases, the more insolent wax foe propaganda agents who come out with ridiculous formulas for the "disposal" of Japan and the control of Asia. This tendency has become particularly pronounced since the Cairo conference, Domei observes.

By discussing the postwar "disposal" of Japan, the enemy is seeking to create an illusion of an anti-Axis victory. Such an agitation is also an undisguised betrayal of the foe's imperialistic designs. It is an unmistakable sign that the enemy leaders are seriously discussing means of reprisal against Japan who has precluded Anglo-American aggression against East Asia.

At the Cairo conference, the United States, Britain and Chungking adopted a resolution recording their determination to reduce Japan to the status of a third-rate nation. The idea of placing Asia under domination by America, Britain and their puppet, Chungking, is nothing new. British Prime Minister Churchill advocated it long ago. Senator Edwin C. Johnson says that Japan should be relegated to her former status of a small island country. The Daily Mail, London, recently came out with: "The postwar incorporation of Japanese mandated South Sea Islands into American territory is a foregone conclusion. The United States will build air

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Impressive Ceremony Is Held in Shonan To Fete Anniversary of Singapore Fall

Domei

SHONAN, February 15—An impressive ceremony commemorating the second anniversary of the capture of Singapore was held at the large square in front of the Shonan Special Municipality this morning. The function was jointly sponsored by the military and civil authorities and the people. A large crowd of about 30,000 people, representing the Malai Rehabilitation Association, the Arab Society, the Eurasian Club, and the Indian Independence League as well as school children and others attended.

Such a large gathering has not been witnessed here since the fall of Singapore. All the attendants bowed toward the Imperial Palace in Tokyo and silently offered prayers of thanks to the Japanese fighting men on the first front and to the souls of those fallen in the battles of the capture of Singapore.

Kwanichi Naito, Mayor of the Shonan Special Municipality, read a congratulatory message for the occasion. Following him several persons also read messages. Representatives of various races read an oath to cooperate with the Japanese for the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia.

The conferment of honors on those who have rendered distinguished services in the reconstruction of Shonan and Malai was also held on the occasion. After the ceremony, many people, men and women, paid a visit to the War Monument on Buki Timah Hill, where a furious battle was fought on the eve of the fall of Singapore. A large-scale flag procession was staged through the streets by Japanese and native inhabitants.

HART HITS STRATEGY OF ENEMIES IN ITALY

Daily Mail Commentator Criticizes Foe Command for Tense Anzio Situation

Special

LISBON, February 14—The action at Anzio is the writing on the wall, writes Lidell Hart, military commentator of the Daily Mail, who criticizes the anti-Axis command for the tense situation in that beachhead, according to a dispatch from London.

The report said that Hart was making himself a spokesman for all the military experts who were sharply critical of the Anzio operations despite Prime Minister Churchill's Saturday message to placate them.

Implying that not enough study was made of the German defenses before the operations were launched, Hart declared, "We should be wise to study the warning before we attack the Westwall," adding that in the future all enemy reactions must be more carefully studied in order to anticipate them because the establishment of a beachhead in itself does not mean any gain. Hart also hits the caution of the anti-Axis forces, stating that the "truest security lies in audacity."

Hitting the anti-Axis command for not rating the opposing forces correctly, Hart warned against the overrating of the anti-Axis air forces, especially for such operations. Concluding his attack, Hart said that the British had to learn that large scale operations easily lose much of the element of surprise and also much of their striking power through over-emphasis and dependency on air cooperation.

WILLKIE WILL RUN FOR U.S. PRESIDENT

Announces His Intention At Portland

Special

LISBON, February 14.—Wendell Willkie, unsuccessful Republican presidential candidate in 1940, today formally announced his intention to try to run for president in the coming election, it is reported from Portland, Oregon, where he is sojourning at present. The report quoted Willkie as bragging, "I will fight in every state in the union."

Already campaigning for a Democratic victory at the coming election, Senator Harry Truman, in a Jackson Day dinner speech, said that a Democratic defeat at the polls this year would "hamper, delay and confuse the conduct of the war and imperil peace," a report from Jacksonville said.

During his speech Truman also hit the way the United States acted after the last war, saying that its refusal to join the League of Nations was a big mistake.

Tacitly admitting that this war was not being fought for anything other than increased power, Truman declared that "this war is a continuation of the one fought in 1917-18."

Japanese Bomb Pingnan

Domei

LISBON, February 14.—Japanese Air Units are reported to have bombed Pingnan on the northern bank of the Jen River in the eastern district of Kwangtung Province yesterday, according to a Chungking report.

CHUNGKING LAMENTS LACK OF UNITY IN U.S.

Correspondent in New York Describes Friction on American Home Front

Domei

LISBON, February 14.—The lack of unity in the United States home front is being lamented even by Chungking, according to information received here from New York.

The antagonism between the United States Government and Congress is continuing to intensify with the presidential election campaign gathering momentum and this is being seriously reflected in American war efforts. A correspondent of a Chungking paper in New York on the occasion of Lincoln Day on February 12 described the situation as follows:

"The great achievement of Abraham Lincoln was the salvation of the United States from the danger of a divided house but, ironically enough, the Americans who are today celebrating Lincoln Day are at loggerheads with each other, ideologically and politically. The great cause of the dissension is the presidential election campaigning, the Democrats and Republicans now being engaged in a fierce struggle for supremacy against Election Day in the fall. The struggle is not confined to that between the two parties but extends to that between the different factions of the same party. Within the Democratic camp, the so-called anti-Administration group is violently opposed to a fourth term, while within the Republican Party there are intrigue and counter-intrigue with the dyed-in-the-wool Republicans seeking to oust Wendell Willkie.

Active Republican Campaigns

"The most active election campaigners among the Republicans are Willkie and John Bricker, Governor of Ohio. As a result of the two leaders flying at each other's throats in recent speeches the internal friction of the party has been much aggravated. The cleft between the rising group among the party represented by Willkie and the old-timer Republicans represented by Bricker and Alfred Landon, Governor of Kansas, is daily widening.

"On the other hand, the antagonism between the Government and Congress has grown fiercer than ever with Congress entering a new session. On the heels of the rejection of the soldiers' enfranchisement bill, Congress is tending to repudiate the Administration's demand regarding the food subsidy order.

"The Republican journal, New York Herald Tribune, on February 12 commented in an editorial entitled: 'Appeal for Unity' as follows:

"'America owes to Abraham Lincoln her existence today as a united nation. No time is more propitious than today, consecrated to his memory, for shouting at the top of our lungs the necessity of national unity. From this angle, Wendell Willkie's recent appeal to cease the mad political conflict for the sake of a united home front is most timely and praiseworthy. Ever since the United States entered war, many have advocated the need of national unity but they have only done lip-service, the Leftists calling the Rightists 'Fascists' and the Rightists dubbing the Leftists 'Communists.' We must deliberate on the problems before the nation coolly and in the spirit of mutual concession. Farmers, factory workers, businessmen and statesmen must act always with the interests of the nation as a whole in mind.'"

CASSINO BATTLE GIVEN EMPHASIS BY REICH PRESS

German Troops Praised for Blocking Enemy Forces' Advance to Rome

RESERVED ON NETTUNO

Pessimistic American and British Reports on Fighting on Beachhead Not Played Up

Special

BERLIN, February 14.—Cassino has been placed in the limelight by the German press and radio, with special emphasis laid on the extraordinary achievements of the German soldiers who have been blocking the road to Rome at that point and holding back the Anglo-American forces during the past three months.

On the other hand, the German press is still somewhat reserved on the Nettuno theater of war, even though the military development there is also favorable for the Germans. The press has not played up the pessimistic American and British reports, obviously to avoid giving readers any illusions about the stubbornness of the fighting. Typical of the treatment of the Nettuno theme is the report by war correspondent, Dr. Fritz Meske.

Headed, "Embittered hard fighting on the Nettuno beachhead," the article by Dr. Meske said, "The enemy artillery is often augmented by heavy naval guns firing a barrage reminiscent of the World War against the strips of land where main German defense positions had been recognized or assumed. It is the severest test of nerves for the infantrymen, tank crackers and engineers, who, during such a hail of shells, must be alert and keep in touch with the enemy regardless of losses. There is no doubt about it that the fighting conditions on the southern front as well as on the Nettuno beachhead have intensified to a degree which we hardly experienced in the big battles in the east.

Continuing, Dr. Meske said that the war in Italy had become very hard but that it had become so also for the enemy. "The British and Americans alike are already reacting extremely sensitively to the vigor of the German artillery fire to which they are constantly exposed in the narrow region of Nettuno," he said. "They often dash out of the effective range of our grenades with the cry, 'That's suicide,' and are glad to be taken prisoner by the Germans in order to escape death on the battlefield."

Growing Confidence in Reich

Special

ZURICH, February 14.—While German and Soviet communiques reported continued severe fighting along almost the entire Eastern front between Narva and Kriwoirog as the third February week began, the Swiss correspondents in Berlin reflected the growing confidence in Germany that the Wehrmacht had successfully withstood the critical period in the Soviet's third winter offensive.

They said, however, that this did not signify that the Eastern front would be immediately stabilized on the present lines, indicating that the Soviet pressure was continuing. They said, nevertheless, that the danger of splitting the German rubberband front during the winter appeared definitely past. One correspondent said that the Soviets were reorganizing their forces on the various fronts while the Berlin correspondent of the Journal Geneve quoted a Wehrmacht spokesman as saying that the So-

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Rabaul Raider Spins Earthward

Another enemy fighter is seen plunging to its doom leaving a trail of white smoke over the skies of Rabaul, New Britain Island, where air action is rapidly reaching fever pitch.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

LIGHTHOUSE VESSEL SUNK BY U.S. PLANES

Unarmed Ship Mercilessly Attacked and Sent to Bottom Off Fukien Coast

By T. SHIOZUKA
Domei Correspondent Attached to the Press Section of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters

ABOARD WARSHIP XX, February 14.—Not content with blind-bombing Chinese cities and killing and maiming thousands upon thousands of the [illegible] populace, the bestial, bloodthirsty American air force in China sank a lighthouse ship off the coast of Fukien.

The bestial act was committed on January 24. The lighthouse ship XX of the Shanghai Customs was navigating off the coast of South China for the purpose of erecting nautical marks and carrying supplies. Five enemy Mitchell medium bombers swarmed over her. With her hull painted white all over, she was immediately recognizable as a lighthouse ship. Visibility was perfect. But the enemy brutes machine-gunned her repeatedly. A lighthouse ship, she was totally unarmed and went down without so much as offering the slightest resistance.

This on top of the repeated enemy assaults on our hospital ships!

It is a long-standing general acceptation in legal circles the world over that lighthouse ships, by their very nature, shall be exempt from attack in wartime. Article 47 of the Naval Warfare Law compiled by the International Jurists Association in 1920 stipulates that "Pilot ships, lighthouse ships, ships operating in rivers, canals and lakes, trawlers operating in territorial waters, etc. shall be exempt from seizure on the sea."

Unscrupulous Enemy

But legal stipulations or international agreements are a mere scrap of paper to our enemy who has no scruples to attack hospital ships having a philanthropic mission.

Sometime after the disaster, we happened to meet at X X First-Class Engineer Okumura who was on board the ill-fated ship and who narrowly escaped death and heard from him a vivid description of the mishap. It filled us anew with irrepressible indignation. The following is the engineer's recountal:

"Passing X X Island, we were navigating south that morning (January 24). Lookout men reported that

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To Materially Increase Food Production, Nanking Sends Troops Back to Farm Work

Domei

NANKING, February 15.—With a view to bolstering production, the Military Council of the National Government has decided to return part of its troops to the farm.

In line with this decision, a farm management headquarters has been established in North Kiangsi under the supervision of Lieutenant-General Kang Chi-chuang.

This step has followed the recent reorganization of the First Army Corps and the formation of the Ninth Army Corps.

Placed under the jurisdiction of the North Kiangsi Pacification Headquarters, the farm management organ will be made up of four sections, general affairs, defense, pacification and technique.

The first batch of the soldiers to be sent back to the land will be employed in cotton cultivation, which is the first program for productivity expansion.

The transferred soldiers will be given such privileges as the right of migration and tax exemption and will be provided with agricultural implements, construction materials and fertilizers.

Rabaul Defenders Giving Enemy Staggering Blows Day and Night

Vital Naval Base Being Determinedly Guarded by Sea Eagles and Garrison Forces Against Tenacious Attacks by Foe Aircraft

By HIROYA SASAKI
Of the Navy Press Corps

RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN.—In defiance of enemy planes which make raids on Rabaul, New Britain Island, day and night with their numerical superiority, the Imperial Japanese Naval Air Forces in close concert with the Garrison Forces are now giving the enemy most fierce and heavy blows, ever determined to defend the vital naval base against all enemy maneuvers. Enveloped in a net of gunfire, and amid thunderous explosions, the fighting morale of the Japanese Sea Eagles is being daily bolstered.

With the advance of air bases by the enemy forces, the warfare in New Britain, northern Solomons, northeastern New Guinea, and in the surrounding areas has taken on serious proportions. Since the enemy's landing on Cape Merkus and Cape Gloucester, New Britain Island, in the latter part of December, aerial operations over the island have become most bloody, persistent, and relentless. In parallel with the aerial attacks on the Japanese Landing Forces as well as on the replenishment lines, the enemy air forces are now frantically challenging the Japanese Air Forces at Rabaul, in defiance of the worst weather conditions.

Decisive Attacks Started

With the large-scale raids on Rabaul at the end of last year as a prelude, the enemy started decisive attacks day and night, using large formations of fighters and bombers. As was announced by the Imperial Headquarters, the enemy has suffered great losses in both personnel and machines, but the enemy is continuing the war of attrition, tenaciously repeating air-raids on the Japanese base on New Britain. Though the enemy's sinister challenges are being fearlessly taken up by the Japanese Sea Eagles and anti aircraft batteries, his impudent designs must not be slighted.

Previously, enemy air forces appeared over Rabaul in large formations mostly in the morning, but recently, they have been appearing at odd hours, on some days in the morning and on some, in the afternoon, and sometimes even twice in one morning. Each time, enemy planes in formations of 100 to 200 hop off from their base at Munda in New Georgia, heading straight for Rabaul. Hoping to make a surprise attack, enemy planes mostly maintain a high altitude or continually change their course. However, not a single enemy plane can slip through the net of vigilance maintained by Japanese look-outs.

Upon receiving the report of approaching enemy planes, the Japanese base at Rabaul becomes charged with tension, ready to intercept all enemy maneuvers. By the time the air-raid siren is sounded, the Japanese fighter planes have hopped off one after another, roaring their way toward their objective. In perfect formation, they disappear into the clouds, ever intent on discharging their mission.

Sometimes a large enemy formation comprising groups of 16 to 18 bombers escorted by numerous fighter planes makes a pompous appearance in one corner of the sky. In no time, however, the enemy formation is encircled by the Japanese fighters which pounce upon their prey with lightning speed. Determined to crush the enemy who with his numerical superiority and well-armored aircraft attempts vicious offensives, the intrepid Japanese Sea Eagles subject him to devastating duels.

At times aerial operations are staged over Rabaul. Through rifts in the clouds, silvery wings flash like fish-scales. Every time an enemy plane is brought down, shouts of joy burst out from air-raid shelters. As the enemy planes plunge down headlong, they emit long trails of smoke. Sometimes aerial combats are staged above the clouds which screen the skies. Roars of guns, deafening sounds of explosions, and the clashing of machines attest to the violence of the fighting being waged.

In aerial operations, enemy airmen are no match for the Japanese in skill or technique. As announced by the Imperial Headquarters, in every duel the enemy has suffered the loss of 30 to 50 or more craft while the surviving planes have taken flight in utter confusion and fear. In most cases enemy planes are repulsed before they reach Rabaul, but occasionally some of them slip through the net of fire and appear over Rabaul. Such planes are inevitably doomed to be brought down by the Japanese anti-aircraft batteries.

Maintain High Altitude

Enemy bombers mostly maintain a high altitude of some X thousand meters, but they are always counter-attacked by concentrated anti-aircraft fire. The roaring of anti-aircraft batteries, bellowing of anti-aircraft machine-guns, thunderous explosions, and splinters from bombs pierce through the trenches where the Japanese soldiers are crouching. As they witness the relentlessness of such coordinated operations, they redouble their determination to shatter the enemy forces.

It is obvious that enemy air forces make the Japanese airfields and vessels sheltered in the harbor their target of attacks. However, they usually waste their bombs by dropping them indiscriminately, causing water columns to rise high above the surface of the water or blasting the thick undergrowth. When lucky they score hits on Japanese vessels, but no such occasional adversity intimidates the Japanese Forces whose fighting spirit is further bolstered when confronted with such hardships.

With the aim of machine-gunning the Japanese base, the enemy sometimes mobilizes ship-based bombers and North Americans which are capable of flying at a low altitude. Undoubtedly, they are doomed to become the prey of Japanese anti-aircraft fire.

Under cover of darkness the enemy often launches guerrilla

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NAVAL ACES HIT FOE DESTROYER IN S.W. PACIFIC

Also Blast Transport in Attack On Enemy Convoy Off New Guinea

ANOTHER VESSEL DAMAGED

Wild Eagles Swoop Down on Surface Craft in Borgen Bay Area, New Britain

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 15.—Japanese Naval Air Units damaged an anti-Axis destroyer and two transports in the South Pacific area, and inflicted heavy damage on the enemy ground positions on Arawe Island and the Tuluve area on New Britain Island on the morning of February 14.

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At dawn of February 14, the Naval Wild Eagles caught up with an enemy convoy in the waters near Cape Krechin, New Guinea Island and, furiously attacking it, damaged a destroyer and a transport.

Scoring a direct hit, a unit of our Sea Eagles blasted and heavily damaged a large enemy transport in their assault on a group of the enemy convoy in the Borgen Bay area, New Britain Island.

Another formation of the Japanese Naval Air Units attacked the enemy ground positions on Arawe Island and in the area of Tuluve on New Britain Island and furiously blasted their targets.

Achieving these triumphant war results, all the Japanese planes returned to their bases safely.

Japanese Forces Active

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 15.—Japanese Forces have been relentlessly active with brilliant results in various sectors of New Guinea Island, where fierce fighting is daily increasing in its intensity.

Responding either to the anti-Axis counter-offensive or effecting the advance attack on the enemy positions, the Japanese Garrison Forces and the Army Wild Eagles are inflicting heavy loss and damage on the enemy at the end of last week, sinking one enemy torpedo boat and damaging another, shooting down two aircraft and blasting the military establishments.

On the night of February 11, two enemy torpedo boats came attacking the area south of Madang. The Japanese Garrison Units stationed there promptly attacked and sank one of them, and damaged the other which fled.

Intercepting a formation of 14 enemy P-43 fighters, which attempted a raid on the area southwest of Madang on the morning of February 12, the Japanese Ground Units shot down two invaders and repulsed all the others.

Against the enemy in the Cape Gumbi area, the Wild Eagles of the Japanese Air Forces are attacking vigorously. At 9 a.m. on February 13 the Japanese Army warplanes bombed the enemy anti-aircraft battery position in the vicinity of Cape Gumbi, causing huge damage.

At 11:30 a.m. of the same morning, another unit of our Army Air Force attacked the enemy ground position in the same location, and set ablaze one place in addition to causing heavy damage.

In two waves, at 9 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. of the same day, another formation of our Army Wild Eagles stormed over the enemy airfield at Madzab and inflicted severe damage, blasting the military installation attached there.

Vatican Palace Escapes Fire

13

Domei

BERLIN, February 14.—Parachute flares that fell upon the roof of the Vatican Palace during the blind air raid by anti-Axis air units on the night of February 13 set afire to the structure, according to a Rome dispatch. The fire, however, was put out immediately.

Loan to Chungking Decided

Domei

LISBON, February 14.—The British Government is reported to have decided to announce the details of a £50,000,000 loan to the Chungking regime. This loan agreement was concluded in 1942, but has not been actually extended to Chungking, due to divergence of opinion on conditions between the two countries.

S. SUMATRA NEARING FOOD SELF-RELIANCY

Fiber, Shipbuilding Industries Making Headway, Says Administration Official

Domei

X X, February 14.—South Sumatra is rapidly getting into a position where it can meet its own requirements, according to S. Miyata, Director of the Industrial Department of the Military Administration Headquarters in Sumatra.

Mr. Miyata was for nearly three weeks from January 20, visiting South Sumatra. He returned on February 10.

Speaking of his visit, he said:

"I have visited South Sumatra several times before. During my latest visit I particularly inspected the production of foodstuffs and the machinery for attaining self-sufficiency which has been receiving the special attention of the authorities since last year.

"The authorities of all the provinces keenly realize the necessity for Sumatra to be completely self-reliant in foodstuffs in order to establish itself. I saw the tremendous effort being made by the authorities and the residents to increase the production of food, and was immeasurably impressed.

"In Bencoolen Province the head of the administration and all his official subordinates are taking the lead in increasing foodstuffs production in the province. Thanks to this, there is already notable progress already made in this direction.

"They are also directing attention to the development of the shipbuilding industry in the province. A large number of wooden vessels have already been launched and more are being built.

"A marked progress is made in the work of saving old tyres, and this is remarkable, remembering the fact that there is a shortage of material for the work.

"Jambi Province is a little behind the other provinces in the increase of food output. However residential districts for settlers in the province were laid out recently and this arrangement should do much to make the province produce as much food as the others.

Rice Supersedes Rubber

"In the province there have hitherto been prosperous rubber plantations managed by native inhabitants. A portion of this land has been transformed into ricefields. In this way the native residents are doing their best to produce enough food to support its inhabitants.

"The provincial authorities have lately started the growing of rubber trees as an experiment and there is every indication that the province has a great future as a rubber-producing center.

"In Palembang Province the consumption of rice is on the increase. More food is needed as the work of strengthening the defense of the province goes on. The farmers are making great efforts, which means that the province is doing far better than expected in the matter of making itself self-sufficient in food.

"The first year of cotton-growing in the province has been entirely satisfactory. The harvesting has been completed and the work of transforming the land for the cultivation of rice and cereals is under way. It will remain in this state until the time for planting the next season's cotton.

"Up to last year the province had been importing all its insect powder from Japan. It will not be long before it is in a position to satisfy its own requirements in insecticides, since it has started to grow derris along with cotton.

Fiber Cultivation Increasing

"The program of growing fibers besides cotton, such as hemp, is progressing satisfactorily. When it is completed, the province will be producing clothing material for all its inhabitants.

"The province also is making a great effort to make itself self-supporting in soap, hemp bags, and agricultural implements.

"Lampung Province is the largest rice-producing center on the island. Naturally the local authorities are exerting themselves to increase the rice output more than the other provinces. Recently they brought a number of farmers from Java to help the local rice-growers.

"The province also promises to be as great a cotton-producing center as Palembang. The first year of cotton-growing in the province has been generally satisfactory, and upland rice is being planted where the cotton has been harvested.

"Spinning mills were constructed in the province toward the end of last year and they have just started operation. The native inhabitants are joyful over the prospect of clothing themselves with home-produced material.

"The rubber factories have started turning out canvas shoes to cope with the large orders from all parts of the island.

"In short South Sumatra is making rapid progress in the work of making itself self-sufficient in common necessities, which is remarkable in view of the fact that it is suffering from a shortage of material.

Author Alfons Paquet Passes in Frankfurt; Donates Fine Library

Special

BERLIN, February 14.—Alfons Paquet, well-known German novelist, unexpectedly died of heart failure at the age of 63 in Frankfurt on the Main. Two days before his death Alfons Paquet donated his voluminous library, his only worldly riches, to the city of Frankfurt as a partial substitute for the municipal library which had been destroyed by fire as a result of one recent Anglo-American terror raid.

FOOD OUTPUT RISING IN NORTHERN BORNEO

Industrial Economic Structure Bolstered; Peoples' Savings Increased

Domei

KUCHING, February 13.—In line with the administration's wartime policy, North Borneo has shown great progress in the increased production of cotton, rice, and other foodstuffs, as well as in the development of underground resources. Moreover, economic stability has been further strengthened with the rapid increase of the people's savings.

Due to the efficiency of the policy adopted by the Japanese Military Administration on the island, rice production has been greatly increased. Through the successful reclamation of wasteland and improvement in agricultural technique, a 20 per cent increase will be realized this year as compared with last year.

The cultivation of tapioca, sweet potatoes, and other cereals is being encouraged, while "miso" and "shoyu" are being manufactured on a large scale. The experimental cultivation of buckwheat has also proved successful. With the recent transfer of necessary machines from Japan, the manufacture of cooking oil from copra has been commenced. Next year complete self-sufficiency will be realized in the foodstuff supply.

Since the experimental cultivation of cotton in Sibu Province and western North Borneo has proved satisfactory, great efforts are now being exercised for the increased production of cotton. Next year XX piculs will be produced in North Borneo.

Moreover, self-sufficiency in jute is expected to be attained next year, while the manufacture of gunny-sacks in great quantities will also be realized with the building of factories for that purpose. Furthermore, the growing of Manila hemp is being conducted by the Japanese residents.

In view of the urgency of producing war materials, the large number of hands hitherto employed in the production of rubber has been transferred to more essential industries. Due to tremendous efforts, North Borneo is being successfully exploited. With large quantities of coal being mined, the authorities are exerting greater efforts in this respect in order to provide sufficient coal to other regions of Greater East Asia.

With regard to financial activities, the great increase in the people's deposits is noticed. In 1942 the total amount of deposits reached ¥1,600,000 and in the following year the amount totaled ¥3,000,000. Postal savings which were commenced in August last year reached ¥3,000,000, thus attesting to the whole-hearted cooperation of the islanders with the Japanese Military Administration.

Life insurance contracts amounted to ¥2,100,000 by the end of November last year. Furthermore, remittances to Manchoukuo and China have increased to ¥100,000.

As an anti-inflationary measure, smooth distribution of commodities is being greatly encouraged by the authorities.

'ROCK' FILLED WITH SHIPS

45 Merchantmen Including 6 Tankers Anchored in Gibraltar

Much activity in the port and airfield in Gibraltar is reported from La Linea, Spain. It said that 18 merchant vessels left for the Mediterranean today and were soon followed by a big squadron of twin-engined planes going in the same direction.

The report added that 45 merchantmen were now in the port including six tankers and a badly damaged transport.

MACHINE INDUSTRY BARES ADJUSTMENT

Details by Munitions Ministry Include Mechanical Processing, Forging, Casting

Particulars for adjustments in the mechanical industry, including mechanical processing, forging, casting and plate-rolling, were published on Tuesday by the Munitions Ministry in accordance with the Class 2 Industries Adjustment Scheme adopted by the Cabinet on January 18.

Adjustments in fields other than Class 2 Industries are also to be undertaken in accordance with the scheme just announced unless otherwise specified.

The particulars include the demarcation of the fields of utilization and production; adjustments in the systems of enterprise, providing, for instance, that the "cooperation factories" to be eligible for incorporation are such establishments as are equipped with 10 or more machine tools and other machinery, responsibilities of designated order-laying factories to designated cooperation factories; obligations of designated cooperation factories to designated order-laying factories; organization of cooperation associations by cooperation factories about the factories laying orders with them; promotion of designated cooperation factories; designation of cooperation factories by the Army and Navy offices in charge of industrial plants and procedures for cancellation of designation as cooperation factories.

Along with the scheme for adjustments, the system of a Class 2 Industries Adjustment Council was announced. There is to be appointed a Central Cooperation Council in the Mobilization Bureau of the Munitions Ministry.

It is to be headed by the director of the Bureau and composed of officials and men of learning and experience. The foregoing adjustment particulars are to be examined into by this body, which will be aided in its work by the councils to be established regionally.

The adjustments to be effected in the Class 2 Industries are to be begun with appropriate measures in the aircraft, shipbuilding, arms, forging, casting and plate-rolling industries.

Under the scheme, super-priorities are to be given adjustments according to systems of enterprise and the procedures for designating order-laying factories and cooperation factories have been fixed.

TURKEY SAID FIRM ON NEUTRAL STAND

Unwilling to Join War, Says Scribe

Special

LISBON, February 14.—"Turkey is not willing to join the war at the present juncture and we must get used to this fact," declared the Ankara correspondent of the Daily Telegram in reviewing the Anglo-Turkish negotiations at Ankara which were suspended some days ago, it is reported from London.

No responsible Turkish official, he said, would be prepared to "plunge into uncertainty" and no pressure of any kind would be able to change this situation in the least.

The correspondent said that at least Britain lived in friendship with Turkey and implied that that was the best thing that could be hoped for. He said that the Turks were conscious of this.

The correspondent added that the question of arms deliveries did not play a decisive role in the negotiations. He said that the Turkish delegation wanted to discuss some problems beforehand, regarding which however, nothing was said in detail. The correspondent presumed that they were of a political nature.

Enemy Admits Hard Pressure In Burma Area

(Continued from Page 1)

bases in those areas and thus establish for herself an unshakable foothold as the Pacific Power." Then there is Clarence B. Kelland, Republican leader, advocating an Anglo-American-Soviet re-partioning of East Asia.

In the meantime, American strategists are busy discussing plans of air raiding Japan from the Chinese continent and reducing the residential quarters of the Japanese labor population to ashes.

All this goes to show that the enemy is burning with bestial hatred against Japan and is seriously thinking of brutal retaliation by way of re-establishing his sway over East Asia, Domei concludes.

Defenders of Reborn Malai

Stalwart youths of Malai are seen above before the Headquarters of the Malai Volunteer Army vigorously undergoing training to be in readiness to defend their homeland against any adversary.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

Cassino Battle Given Emphasis By Reich Press

(Continued from Page 1)

viets seemed to have realized that their losses have exceeded their possibilities. Moreover, the spokesman denied for the first time the Moscow claim that 10 divisions had been trapped in the Kanev salient.

The Monday communique stating that the Soviet offensive between the Pripet and Beresina rivers had been halted after uninterrupted break-through attempts made by 30 Soviet guard divisions from January 16 to February 10 supported the belief that the Soviet all-out effort to dislocate the German defensive front was ending there though there still may be major offensives underway to be carried out by roundabout tactical operations or action to prepare bases for a summer offensive.

Competent observers were of the opinion that even if the Rovno wedge in the Ukraine opened the Soviet way to the Carpathians it was too late for a successful execution of General Shaposhnikov's vast strategical plan intended to split the German front in two. One leading Swiss commentator believed that the season was already too advanced to permit such a strategically decisive action. General Shaposhnikov's original intention appears to have been to surround General von Manstein's forces in the vast unshaped pocket extending roughly from Cherson northward to Nicopol, thence westward to Winnitza and thence southwestward to the Carpathians via Lemberg, he said.

Such a development would have cut the Galician corridor between the Awraty Heights and the Carpathians, thereby completely breaking the unity of the German Eastern Front. This revelation of the Soviet intentions probably will lead to a German-Soviet race to reach the Carpathians, with the Soviets coming from the north and the Germans from the East, the commentator declared. He concluded, "It is therefore probable that the Germans will escape the threatening danger and manage to reestablish themselves after having abandoned vast territories but saving their armies, which is essential."

REICH DOWNS 20 RAIDERS

U.S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators Raid Germany, France

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—The United States Flying Fortress Units bombed during daytime yesterday Frankfort-On-The-Main, while Liberator bomber units raided the North French coastal district.

However, due to the fierce activity of the German air force, five heavy bombers and 15 fighter planes were shot down, the U.S. First Air Squadron Headquarters announced today, according to London reports.

U.S. Launches 10 Warships

Domei

LISBON, February 14.—One destroyer and nine escort destroyers are reported to have been launched from American shipyards on February 12 and 13, says a Washington dispatch.

Bush Fire Destroys Gippsland, Australia; Casualties Said High

Special

LISBON, February 14.—The town of Gippsland in Australia, has been wiped out in surging bush fire which is sweeping across Victoria for the second time in less than a month, it is reported from Sydney. It is not yet known whether any lives were lost but casualties are expected. In the mining town of Wonthaggi, miners have been called out to fight the flames, the report also said.

U.S., BRITAIN INCREASE PRESSURE UPON MADRID

Now Demanding Complete Withdrawal of Blue Shirt Forces From Eastern Front

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—Encouraged by the success of their diplomatic pressure brought to bear on the Spanish Government which issued an order to hand over the six Italian ships of the former regime held in Spanish ports to the anti-Axis camp, the Anglo-Americans are now brazenly demanding the complete withdrawal of the Spanish expeditionary forces on the Eastern Front.

Under the diplomatic pressure of the Anglo-Americans, the New York Times writes, the Spanish Government has been forced to hand over the six Italian ships held in her ports to the anti-Axis camp. Furthermore, they have demanded the complete withdrawal of her Blue Shirt forces on the Eastern Front and the cutting down of bauxite and other war supplies exported to Germany, the paper adds.

The paper goes on to reiterate that the Anglo-Americans do not aim to draw Spain into the conflict, but merely desire her sympathy.

In conclusion the paper expresses the opinion that Anglo-American relations with Spain will "improve greatly" if she adheres to their plans and withdraws the Blue Shirts from the Eastern Front.

Lighthouse Vessel Sunk by U.S. Planes

(Continued from Page 1)

five American planes were heading toward our ship. 'Not even Americans will deliberately attack a lighthouse ship,' we thought. But, no, the enemy planes dived low in no time and opened attack. Machine-gun fire was showered on the length and breadth of the ship. We were chagrined, but we were helpless. X direct hits on X X were fatal. The ship went down in about X X minutes. Of course, crew members did what they could, but utterly in vain. The many men in the fore hatch were mostly killed or wounded by the first enemy direct hit.

"Only five of us survived, including myself, three Chinese and one man who barely managed to drift to a nearby island. All the others, numbering a few score, fell victims to enemy bombs or machine gun fire."

Kwantung Governor Named

Yoshio Yanai was appointed Governor of Kwantung Province, on Monday.

PURPORT OF TAXES EXPLAINED BY KAYA

Entertainment, Restaurant, Admission and Special Acts Tax to Be Enforced

Explaining the purport of the increase to be effected in the commodity tax, admission tax, entertainment and restaurant tax and special acts tax as from today, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Tuesday, hoped that the people would make up their minds to economize on consumption in order to smooth the operation of wartime economy.

"Among the 29 legislative bills passed by the 84th session of the Diet, the amendments to the commodities, entertainment and restaurant tax, admission tax and special acts tax, which are considered urgently necessary, have been picked out to be enforced from Wednesday," Mr. Kaya announced. He continued:

"The amendments effected in the tax laws are aimed at increasing revenue so as to cover the increasing war expenditure, to consolidate the foundations of public finance and to smooth the operation of wartime economy by absorbing surplus purchasing power and controlling consumption. By effecting economies in the consumption of the people it is sought that all available materials, labor power and capital should be devoted to the increase of the fighting strength of the nation.

"The increase in the four taxes under notice is particularly aimed at controlling luxuries or non-essentials. It is hoped, therefore, that the people would strive to carry out necessary economy, thereby rendering it needless for them to pay these luxury taxes and to save up what they might otherwise spend on the commodities and services covered by them.

"The amendments also provide for simplification of procedures for payment, such as by using neighborhood associations through which to effect collective payment. Penalties for evasion and violation have been rendered stricter. Taxpayment certificates, taxpayment tickets and the like are also to be made available shortly. It is hoped that the proprietors of entertainment houses and restaurants, theaters and the like will take care to pay their taxes without default, for every sen withheld means so much money intended by the people for the State coffers seized by them. The use of taxpayment certificates and the like means more trouble for busy people but it is hoped that they will bear in mind the importance of taxes as a source of strength to win the war."

Rabaul Defenders Rout Foe Raiders

(Continued from Page 1)

operations, but he is always caught by Japanese searchlights, or is enveloped by anti-aircraft fire, and takes to his heels after wantonly dropping bombs. Sometimes, however, he continues tenacious bombing until daybreak.

Thus, daily waging devastating battles, the Japanese Forces at Rabaul are scoring unparalleled victories, striking staggering blows against the enemy. Intercepting all enemy attacks, they maintain an iron defense of the island with a grim determination to fight at the cost of their lives. Such bravery and fearlessness as theirs deserve the highest honor and praise.

Not only the airmen, but all the men stationed at Rabaul including the Anti-Aircraft Units and Engineering Corps are united into one fire-ball, and are daily engaged in most furious, bloody, and relentless death-defying operations.

Retired Businessman Dies

Yunosuke Yasukawa, former president of the Oriental Development Company and former managing-director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, died at his Kamakura villa Sunday. The noted businessman was 75 years old. Last rites will be held at the Zojoji Temple, Shiba, on Thursday.

More Items Returned To Chinese Authorities At Pengpu by Japan

14

Domei

PENGPU, February 13.—In accordance with the supreme objective embodied in the Japan-China Pact of Alliance, the Japanese Government Monday held a ceremony of transferring 36 items consisting of real estates and buildings of the Chungking regime in Anhwei Province, which had been held under custody of the Japanese authorities, to the Chinese authorities. It is recalled in this connection that the Japanese authorities on February 1 transferred to the Chinese authorities 953 items in the Nanking area and also on February 9, 560 items in the Kiangsu area.

P.I. PLANS TO CREATE NEW DEFENSE CORPS

Presidential Order Is Issued; Governor or Mayor to Direct Civilians in Provinces

14

Domei

MANILA, February 15.—President Dr. Jose P. Laurel of the Philippine Republic, yesterday, issued an executive order for the organization of a Philippine Civilian Defense Corps throughout the country and announced the structure and organic regulations for the body.

The Civilian Defense Corps is to be organized by presidential powers and will be headed by a commander appointed by the President.

The Corps will have two departments; emergency medical and air defense squads. The central headquarters will be situated in Manila and each province, city or town is to have its civilian defense committee and the governor or mayor is to be the chairman to direct the civilian defense activities of the constabulary, vigilantes and schools.

The orders regarding civilian defense will be unified in Manila and transmitted to the provinces through the committees.

Through this organization such air defense measures as the dispersion of city dwellers to the rural areas, going into shelters and strengthening of air defense facilities are to be enforced.

The commander of the Corps is expected to be a man of tried ability who has proved his competence since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Judicial Officials Meeting

An extraordinary meeting of the nation's chief procurators of the Court of Appeals and chief procurators of the District Courts will be held on February 28 and 29, it was announced by the Justice Ministry. The assembly is to be held to bolster further the judicial activities in line with the general strengthening of internal affairs.

Vice-Admiral Kisaki Dies

Vice-Admiral Kosuke Kisaki, retired, former President of the Naval Staff College, died at his Kamakura home Saturday. He was 85 years old. He took part in the Russo-Japanese War as an officer aboard the warship Izumo. He also held the post of Director-General of the Naval Materials and Technical Affairs Headquarters.

CATHOLIC PRELATES IN P.I. HOLD MEETING

Discuss Means to Give Greater Support to Government; Feted by Laurel

Domei

MANILA, February 14.—For the first time since the outbreak of the war, Catholic prelates of the ecclesiastical province of Luzon held a conference at 10 a.m. today at the apostolic delegation quarters.

Presided over by Monsignor Santiago Sancho, Bishop of Vigan, the conference reviewed the activities of the Catholic Church since the last convention and formulated the policies to be followed during the coming year. The discussions centered on the ways and means of furthering the educational work of the church as well as promoting social work in the form of added relief to indigent wards of various Luzon dioceses.

Matters of internal affairs such as the maintenance of provincial and municipal parishes and measures enabling members of the hierarchy to lend greater support to the central government's administration program were also taken up.

Following the initial meeting the high church dignitaries were the luncheon guests of President Jose P. Laurel at the Malacanan Palace.

Resuming the conference at 10 a.m. tomorrow, the clergymen will wind up the discussions at a luncheon party to be given by the Ministry of Home Affairs which supervises the Bureau of Religious Affairs under which the various religious sects of the islands belong.

It is recalled that regional conferences of the Catholic Church prelates in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao held annually prior to the war, were suspended with the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia.

Attending the current convention are His Excellency Guillermo Piani, Apostolic delegate, His Grace Michael Odoherty, Archbishop of Manila, Alfredo Verzosa, Bishop of Lipa, Santiago Sancho, Bishop of Vigan, Pedro Santos, Bishop of Camarines Sur, Mariano Madriaga, Bishop of Lingayen, Jose Billiet, Apostolic Prefect of the mountain province, Benito Rixner, acting Apostolic Prefect of Mindero, as well as the local prelates Monsignors Jose Jovellanos, Carlos Inquimboy, Vicente Fernandez, Ruperto del Rosario, and Narciso Gatpay.

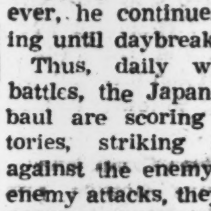
Women's Society for Borneo

Domei

BANJERMASIN, February 13.—As an indication of the all-out cooperation of the native people of South Borneo with the Japanese Forces, a women's association is to be inaugurated on Tuesday, comprising all women, married and unmarried, above 18 years of age. With the aim of educating women to become worthy members of Greater East Asia, this association, with the wife of a prominent native official as chairman, will sponsor lecture meetings, roundtable conferences, and training courses.

Rear-Adm. Ichikizaki Dies

Rear-Admiral Keiichi Ichikizaki, retired, passed away from illness at his Nakano home on Monday. The deceased was 63 years old. During Japan's siege of Kiaochow, he was Commander of the Mine Sweeping Units.



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PRESS REVIEWS WAR IN EUROPE, PACIFIC

Splits in Foe Camp, Snags in Opening Second Front, Discussed by Tokyo Papers

The war situation in East Asia monopolized the attention of the principal Tokyo newspapers during the period from February 3 to 9.

Some discussed the war situation in the Pacific in connection with the offensive of the American forces against the Marshal Islands. Others gave prominence to the initiative taken by the Imperial Forces on the Indo-Burmese border.

All papers which had anything to say about the war situation in this part of the globe gave expression to the resolute attitude of the Japanese. Their utterances clearly manifest the unshakable confidence of the Japanese in their ability to deal effectively and successfully with the war in its decisive phase.

Some newspapers carried editorials on the European question. Most of the editorials were concerned with Spanish neutrality, the second front issue and the question of the political offensive of the Soviet Union.

Regarding the Spanish question, most papers condemned the dastardly attitude of Amercia and Britain in their dealings with Spain. They all spoke words of encouragement to Spain, thereby demonstrating the fact that all the Japanese people are backing their Axis comrades.

Commenting on the U.S. offensive against the Marshall Islands, the Asahi said, "a corner of the eastern extremity of the Empire has been trodden by their dirty feet."

Marshall Attack Significant

The Mainichi said that the attack against the Marshall Islands, to the Japanese people, means more than the mere question of the strategic value of the American move.

The Yomiuri concluded that the Empire was now in a decisive battle which would decide its fate.

The Tokyo Shimbun pointed out that a corner of the sacred land of the Empire has been defiled by the mortal enemy, America.

The Nippon Sangyo held forth on the point that the offensive against the Marshall Islands was part of a dark design on the part of America.

In short, all papers expressed strong indignation at the offensive against the Marshall Islands and also the certainty that the enemy will be beaten back.

There were several editorials on the general war situation in the Pacific.

A Mainichi editorial, entitled "Core of War Policy," stressed that the spiritual power is the source of the power for carrying on the war. This is especially true with regard to the Empire, it went on.

It ended by saying that the 100,000,000 of the Empire can be depended upon to do their very best to help the Government to realize its plans to the fullest extent, no matter how rapid the movement of its baton may be.

Spirit Counts, Not Arms

The Tokyo Shimbun, examining the enemy's power for making counter-attacks on Japan, gave figures to show the sort of American preparedness. It averred that tremendous armaments do not mean victory. "The Americans are talking of a short decisive fight," the paper went on. "It is time we dealt them a blow that would make the battle as short as they desire, only that it ends in victory for us.

With regard to the fresh campaign of the Imperial Forces on the Indo-Burmese border, the Asahi, in explaining its meaning, said that what characterizes the enemy camp is the selfish and different designs of America, Britain and Chungking and their conflicting aims.

The Mainichi laid stress on the presence of Indian troops among the forces fighting Britain on the Burmese border. February 4 will be a memorable day in Indian history, it said, for that day saw the Indian Independence Army, led by Subhas Chandra Bose, go into action for the first time.

The paper went on to discuss the character of the British army and the state of armaments in India warning the reader of the danger of underrating the real military power possessed by India. It ended by calling attention to the fact that with the present campaign on her very borders, India has entered the first stage of a great revolution.

British Plans Foiled

Writing on the offensive of the Imperial Forces on the Indo-Burmese border, the Yomiuri-Hochi said that it was a daring attack which completely crushed the designs of the enemy who talked about operating against Japan from the directions of the Pacific and Burma.

It is clear from all these papers that they are evincing great interest in the development of the war situation in the border regions of Burma.

The Nippon Sangyo, in an editorial entitled "Enemy's World Policy and Racial Equality," pointed out that as the war situation progressed the enemy became more and more active in spreading propaganda intended for the belligerent and neutral countries.

"The Anglo-Americans think themselves superior racially," the paper went on. "This is why they have hitherto considered themselves justified in doing what they like to the other races. Through this war we will destroy forever this idea of the Anglo-American."

The Tokyo Shimbun, in an editorial on the Anglo-American plan for disposal of Japan, bared the evil intentions of America and Britain at the Cairo conference and severely condemned their designs to conquer the world.

It concluded in this way: "We must realize the sort of enemy we are facing. Everyone must remember there is no way out but to triumph over the enemy."

Japan-Reich Rail Suggested

The Tokyo Shimbun took up the matter of constructing Greater East Asia and showed enthusiasm over the plan to build a truly Greater East Asia. It expressed the hope that a railway would be built passing through Calcutta, Karachi, across southern Iran, connect with the Bagdad railway and then pass through Istanbul on to Vienna. Then, it said, a railway connection between Japan and Germany, between Asia and Europe, would have been realized.

The paper also pointed out the progress shown in cooperation among the nations and peoples of Greater East Asia. The anti-Axis camp, it said, presents a sharp contrast. Britain and America do not trust each other as witness the suspicious eye with which they view the Soviet plan of creating 16 separate States.

With regard to Manchoukuo the Tokyo Shimbun published an editorial in which it congratulated it on the anniversary of the founding of the state on February 7. It illustrated the close friendship between Japan and Manchoukuo by the fact that soldiers of the two countries were fighting side by side in the War of Greater East Asia.

The Yomiuri-Hochi had an editorial on China in which it discussed the plan to reorganize the North China and the Central China Development Companies. The way to develop China, it said, was to foster industries of good standing and to ensure the safety of the capital invested in them.

Anglo-U.S. Fight Soviets

With regard to Europe the Asahi published an editorial on the European war situation and the political offensive of the Soviet Union. If the war effort and armed strength of the Soviet Union are in support of their political offensive then the war effort and armed strength of America and Britain must serve as a check on the Soviet move.

"America and Britain not only have to fight against Germany but they are obliged to counteract the political offensive of the Soviet Union," the paper went on. "Still another task awaits them and that is to establish a second front against Germany. And there is reason to believe that they will contrive to do that. The more menacing the Soviets become on the Eastern Front, the more anxious America and Britain get to open a second front against Germany."

The paper went on to discuss the attitude of Germany toward the second front. It stressed the superior leadership of the German High Command, the advantage of the Reich in mustering picked forces for strategic localities and the capacity and the spiritual power of the German forces. It ended by expressing the conviction that the Germans will deal a crushing blow to any enemy attempt to launch a second front.

The paper also published an editorial on the Spanish question. It pointed out the increased pressure applied by America and Britain against Spain and said it had no doubt that the Spanish people will stand fast against any such pressure if they are the race the Japanese think they are and have any national pride and are ready to uphold their honor as a nation.

Spanish Resolve Lauded

The Mainichi praised the staunch attitude of the Spanish Government toward America and Britain. It said that by defending its honor a nation shows that it is the power of the people's opinion and not the wealth of the nation that counts. It warned that henceforth the enemies of Spain will make things difficult for the Iberian Peninsula.

The Tokyo Shimbun had no doubt that the diplomatic offensive of America and Britain against Spain was a direct consequence of their defeat at the hands of the Soviets on the Polish question.

The paper concluded by saying that the Japanese people are feeling reassured by the fact that under the direction of their Chief of State, General Francisco Franco, the Spanish people will act resolutely in maintaining their glorious national traditions.

The Mainichi in another editorial discussed the general global war situation. One characteristic of the present world war, it said, is that the Latin races are being put by the Anglo-Americans in the tightest place in history.

It mentioned the words of General Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, the present condition of France, the state of affairs in South Italy under Anglo-American occupation, the abandonment of neutrality by Argentina, and the pressure which is being brought to bear by America and Britain upon Spain, to illustrate how intent the Anglo-Saxons are upon making things intolerable for the Latin people. With regard to France, it said that the only course open for her was to collaborate with Germany.

Reich Backs Spain

It also noted the helping hand extended by Germany to Spain. It is not only the Latin races that the Anglo-Americans have made up their minds to suppress but, likewise the German and the Yamato race, after which they intend to enslave the Slavonic race.

The Tokyo Shimbun pointed out the growing uneasiness among the advocates of British Imperialism. The Polish question and the movement in Egypt to revise the Anglo-Egyptian treaty are signs that opposition to Britain is growing throughout the world.

In another editorial the same paper said that Britain is making a last struggle to keep her Empire alive. The things which have been done by Britain to Poland and Spain, it went on, were intended to stave off the day of collapse.

At the moment it is making frantic efforts to keep the Soviet Union in the anti-Axis camp. The motive is none other than using the Soviets to rescue her from her present difficulties.

The Tokyo Shimbun in an editorial on American policy, said that there is no more of the Monroe doctrine, the open-door or the Pan-American policy as America was now intent on a policy of conquering the world. No wonder, it went on, there is doubt and suspicion among the countries in the anti-Axis camp.

The paper bitterly condemned the inordinate ambitions of President Roosevelt. It said that the present war, termed by Roosevelt as one of survival, was provoked by him. He started out to make other countries colonies in order to end the evils with which his country was afflicted, evils for which he is to blame.

Inspect New Packing Method

The ingenuity of the Japanese Army has given rise to a new method of packing which will go a long way toward economizing traffic capacity and materials. Made of strong cardboard with waterproof painting, the new packing material is particularly convenient as a receptacle for dried and compressed foodstuffs, including vegetables and meat. This will result in a saving of 50 per cent in bottoms. The new packing materials have been on view at the War Ministry since Tuesday. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other members of the Cabinet inspected them on Tuesday morning as shown in above photo.

Concert Calendar

The seventh subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, today and tomorrow at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Sonoko Inouye, at the piano. The program includes Bunya Ko's "Peking Sketch"; Tschaikowsky's Piano Concerto B flat minor; Strawinsky's "Petrouchka Suite." The same program will be repeated by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra on Friday, February 18, at 6 p.m., at the same place.

The 35th concert of Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Dai-Toa Music Office, Saturday and Sunday, February 19 and 20, at 6 p.m., (Sunday only: matinee at 1 p.m.) at the Kyoritsu Auditorium, featuring ballet by Yusaku Azuma and his troupe; and orchestra by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Tadashi Hattori. The program include (part I—symphony) Tadashi Hattori's "Beautiful Forest"; Strauss' Beau Danube bleu; Rossini's Barbiere di Siviglia; Overture; (Part II—ballet); Mozart's King of Meadow; and Serenade (Ballet classic); Weber's Spirit of Rose (Ballet romantic); Strauss' Voice of Spring; Debussy's Printemps; Tadashi Hattori's Village Festival Dance (first performance in Nippon); Delibes' Coppelia (accompanied by orchestra).

The first subscription dance recital by Mr. and Mrs. Nobutoshi Tsuda. (both graduates of the Max Terpis Dance School, Berlin); Sunday, February 20, at 1 p.m. (matinee); at the Nihon Seinenkan Hall. The whole program will be staged without musical accompaniment, except some by percussion instruments. The program includes themes from Buddhism. "Efu" (state of Nirvana); "Monzai" (Justice); "Dotai" (State of enlightenment); "Soin" (monastery); "Dokuhaku" (Artist's monologue); "Jirei" (spirit of the earth) and four other numbers.

The fifth popular concert of serious music, sponsored by the Kondo Music office, featuring the Kaiyo Brass Band, under the baton of Yazaemon Hayakawa. Saturday, February 26, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Eiichi Asabuki, xylophone, accompanied by Miss Tamiko Tanaka, at the piano. The program includes (Part I—Brass band). Tokichi Setoguchi's March "Mamore Taiheiyo"; "Kanki" Overture arranged by Navy Brass band; Ivanovici's "Danube Waves-Waltz"; "Nampo Fukei" arranged by Navy branss band; "Kugun-no-Iryoku," arranged by Navy brass band. (Part II). xylophone solo: Eiichi Asabuki's "Sujiku Kyoei-no-Shirabe"; Brahms' "Hungarian Rhapsody"; Calla's "Spagnora"; Eiichi Asabuki's "Themes on Birds"; Bizet's "Carmen Suite."

A piano recital by Miss Toyoko Tohmi, (pupil under professor Leonid Kreutzer); Saturday, February 26, at 6:30 p.m., at the Murayama Music Studio Hall, (Rokubancho, Kojimachi). The program includes Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata in E minor; Mozart's Sonata in A minor; Chopin's Twenty Four Preludes.

"Evening with Japanese and German Music," featuring Madame Tamaki Miura, and Madame Chieko Hara, at the piano, at Hibiya Public Hall, February 27, at 6:30 p.m. Program: Complete cycle of Schumann's "Frauenlieve and Leben"; Rentaro Taki's "Four Season" (a) The flower, (b). Enjoying the Evening Cool"; (c). The Moon, (d). The Snow; Koscak Yamada's "Japanese Butterfly"; Rentaro Taki's "The Moon Over the Ruined Castle." The Piano solo (Madame Chieko Hara): Schumann's "Carnaval."

CULTURAL SOCIETY OPENED IN RANGOON

Adipadi and Sawada Say Organ Will Unite More Firmly People Of Japan and Burma

Domei

RANGOON, February 13.—The formal inauguration ceremony of the Japan-Burma Cultural Society took place here this morning with Burmese Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw presiding.

Extending felicitations in a congratulatory address, Renzo Sawada, the Japanese Ambassador to Burma, stressed the timeliness of the institution of the society and its principal mission which is to study the cultures of Japan and other countries of Greater East Asia and, at the same time, to cooperate with the cultural societies of those countries.

Ambassador Sawada stated that he was of the opinion that if Burma studies Japanese culture well, so as to make it part and parcel of Burmese civilization it would not only greatly contribute to the construction of the new Burma State but also in the construction of Greater East Asia.

He said, "The most important problem before us is to win the war and to do so the people of Burma must unite as one body and establish an unbreakable fighting organization. They must also cooperate with other member nations of Greater East Asia so as to secure the united strength of the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia. In this sense you should study Japanese culture and whatever good you may find therein apply it for the purpose of building up the new State of Burma and for the successful conclusion of the war. I believe the most effective method for uniting the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia into one indivisible body is for each country of this sphere to study the culture of the other and to improve mutual understanding and to assimilate what is best in the culture of the other country."

He continued, "At the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held last year in Tokyo, the Joint Declaration was drafted in which one of the points was, as many of you will remember, that the countries of Greater East Asia, by respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race will enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia. It is most important that this society should become the channel through which Burma will understand Japan better and vice versa and thus strengthen their spiritual unity.

Sawada gave his assurances that the Japanese Government would spare no efforts to help the society in its worthy project.

Adipadi U Ba Maw declared that by the founding of the Japan-Burma Cultural Society the two countries were taking one more step together into a new Asiatic world this time on a spiritual plane which the people of the East believe to be above the material plane of facts and values. He stressed that our spirit must be one and indivisible before there could be material unity in East Asia.

He declared, "We are preparing the way to this spiritual unity in East Asia by bringing Japan and Burma together culturally. The Japan-Burma Cultural Society which was born today will do this largely." Declaring that Japan and Burma already possessed great spiritual riches, he said, "We both have our own distinctive culture, philosophy, art and traditions. Basically we lack nothing in these matters but so far we made the mistake of keeping ourselves separate from each other, having failed to understand that we sprung from the same eastern cradle, nurtured by the same eastern sun and possessed the same eastern spirit. We must not make such mistakes again. We must now travel together on the journey back to our common spiritual home. In Burma we will do this through the Japan-Burma Cultural Society which has been founded today."

Other speakers were Education Minister U Hla Min who is the first president of the new body and Foreign Minister Thakin Nu.

The ceremony which was held at its head office located in the former English Methodist school building, began at 11 a.m. Those attending included Deputy Prime Minister Thakin Mya, all the other Cabinet ministers, Japanese Embassy officials, Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, Supreme Adviser to the Burmese Government, Japanese military officers and ministers of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

Adipadi Ba Maw arrived at 10:30 a.m. accompanied by his aides-de-camp and Madame Daw Khin Ma Ma Maw. The inauguration ceremony opened with the playing of the Burmese national anthem, followed by an introductory address by the Education Minister. Thakin Nu then spoke after which Japanese Ambassador to Burma delivered a congratulatory speech in Japanese which was interpreted by U San Nyun, Director of Cottage Industries of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Adipadi was the last speaker on the program. During the concluding address the Adipadi donated the sum of 15,000 rupees to the society's fund which was accepted by its President U Hla Min. Music and dancing by students and teachers of the training college followed by refreshments brought the ceremony to a close at 1:30 p.m.

Japan in Perspective

(Continued From Page 4)

spirit seemed to be a force in the younger actor's sincere acting.

Nakamura talked of archery, his hobby. The thing about it, he explained, is not aiming at the target to hit the bull's-eye, but poise, inner calm and self-possession. Once we have gained complete control of ourselves, the control of our medium and certain success inevitably follow. On the stage, merely playing for applause is cheap and detracts from the clean and conscientious living of the role. The more important point is to grasp the full meaning of the role, to live it, and everything just naturally follows.

How simple enough it sounds; yet like all things simple, how it often takes a lifetime to attain! On the stage, then, in painting, in sculpture, in music, in letters; at home in the farm, in the factory, in the battlefield—as with individuals, so with nations—self-possession, self-mastery, self-conquest must precede the grander achievement in view. And it is impossible to dispute Japan's conquests in the field of self-conquest.

(To Be Concluded)

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1944

The Burma Operations

The new Japanese offensive operations in the region along the Indo-Burmese border are of great significance politically as well as militarily.

Militarily, the new drive denotes the beginning of the end for the enemy's second counter-offensive against Burma, which, it will be recalled, follows by some ten months the first abortive enemy counter-offensive which ended in a slaughter along the banks of the Mayu River in what has since been called the Tragedy of the Arakan. In that first counter-offensive, launched in the winter of the year before last and brought to a crushing end during last April, the enemy suffered terribly but not enough to abandon hopes of making another attempt. With renewed effort and strong determination the enemy reinforced his forces in eastern India, built fortifications along the border and piled mountains of supplies at his bases, particularly at Calcutta and in Ceylon.

Having worked energetically and hard for nearly a year and with all his material computations indicating, to him, that the probability of victory was very great, the enemy struck out in a new counter-offensive in January. Sparring carefully with the heavy but uninspired enemy, the Japanese forces waited for the right time to unleash a staggering blow. The enemy showed his chin early this month and the Japanese forces went to work. Mercilessly and without cease the Japanese forces pounded the enemy and rolled him back toward India on a downhill roll which will eventually carry him through India and then beyond. Militarily, thus, the new Japanese drive has made stronger the already powerful position of the Japanese forces on the Indo-Burmese border and increased the weight of the pressure they exert on the Anglo-American enemy in India.

Politically, the significance is two-fold. First, the advance of the Japanese forces, who have given their word to aid the drive for Indian independence in every possible manner, serves to give renewed strength to the courageous Indian patriots working inside their oppressed nation as well as to stimulate those who might have been hopelessly resigned to their motherland's eternal slavery. And second, the new Japanese drive is in itself clear proof that all Indians who have had a chance to learn of Japan and her war aims are giving their all in active cooperation with Japan, for marching side by side with the Imperial Japanese Forces are the determined fighting men of the Indian National Army, led by the greatest active Indian leader of all time, Subhas Chandra Bose.

In sharp contrast to the happy state of the peoples so fortunate as to live in the liberated parts of East Asia, the Indians today are going through the greatest suffering of their long-suffering existence. For today, in addition to their British oppressor has come the still more savage, still more brutal, still more openly contemptuous-treating and more hypocritical master from the other side of the globe, America. Motivated by an uncontrollable lust for world conquest, the two have been working with redoubled energy and an increasing lack of feeling to suck India dry and turn all of her resources, human and material, into fighting power to be turned on against Japan. Though many today have been forced to bear arms and otherwise work against their liberators, the time is not far off when there will be a general awakening to the truth. And the new Japanese drive, being carried on together with the forces of the Azad Hind Government, will be instrumental in bringing that about.

Protest Against Prejudice

Standing as a dynamic indictment against the intolerant, bigoted and vicious prejudice of the Anglo-Saxon variety of Americans against all races not belonging to their own supposedly charmed circle of human beings is the recent 21-point statement drawn up at a conference of the Negro Newspapers Publishers Association and handed to President Roosevelt.

The demands made by the Negroes of America are not nebulously expressed hopes for a "better deal"—they are blunt, concrete, definite appeals for the abolishment of the bars of racial prejudice in virtually every sphere of life.

Every single demand in the statement points with forceful clarity at a tremendous injustice, and the demands as a combined whole make up an unanswerable charge against the sneering hypocrisy of the Americans who practice undisguised oppression and suppression of a helpless minority in their own country even while preaching piously of fighting this war to assure "freedom" and "justice" for the oppressed peoples throughout the world.

Among the things demanded in the statement was the application of the Atlantic Charter to all colonial and other exploited peoples including Africans and peoples of African descent. But the sheer futility of this demand is apparent at once when one remembers that the Negroes of the United States were once granted a Proclamation of Emancipation whereby they were supposed to have been made free men, with rights equal to those held by other Americans. That was 81 years ago, but they have yet to rise from the bonds of slavery. They have fought free from the onerous burden of being bought and sold on the slave mart, but in other ways their lot has grown worse.

The statement of the present-day American Negroes is there for the world to see. Eight decades of "freedom" in the United States have only accentuated the misery and suffering of those unfortunates whose only "crime" was to have been born in the land of the Stars and Stripes with a darker shade of skin than the Anglo-Saxon. The statement shows the pathetic plight of the Negroes in America who must today fight for the abolition of the color bar in industry, for equal opportunity in employment, for advancement in public services, for unrestricted suffrage, for equality in public education, for the full protection of the government and the enjoyment of civil rights and liberties established by law, for social security, and for a number of other privileges that are denied them. And, ironically enough, they must even struggle for "full protection and equality of treatment and opportunity for Negroes in the U.S. armed forces!" What justice and sincerity can there be in a nation that scorns and derides and discriminates against even those who are fighting on the front lines for that nation? By what strange, mad quirk of the mind can the Americans have ever claimed for themselves the role of "benefactors" of mankind?

There is something infinitely loathesome and depraved about the hideously warped nature of those Americans who gloat over the lynching of Negroes, who start vicious riots and strikes because they do not want to work side by side with Negroes, who refuse to ride on the same trains as Negroes, who feel it debasing to be even seen walking down the street with a Negro, even though that Negro may be intelligent, well-cultured and well-dressed. No amount of words can adequately portray the sufferings of the Negroes in that supposedly most democratic of all nations; there has been no Negro, however highly placed, however talented, who has not felt the stinging, crushing rebuke of prejudice.

These things are tragic facts that the world should know. These are incontrovertible facts presented by the Negroes themselves. And in these facts there lies a warning which must not be neglected, overlooked or shunted aside if the world is ever to have peace. It is patently obvious that the facile explanations of the Americans as to why they are fighting hold no grain of sincerity. By their actions at home as well as by their behavior abroad, the Americans have proved themselves incapable of judging the welfare of others except in the distorted light of racial prejudice and discrimination. Their aim is to exploit, just as the Negroes in their own land have been exploited. That is the menace the world must guard against, fight against and crush.

A Year Ago Today

February 16, 1943

Crack units of the Imperial Forces in China after capturing the village of Fengku, the enemy's advance base on the Kiangsu front, yesterday, have commenced their drive in pursuit of the enemy fleeing in disorder toward the southwest. Attacking the main body of the enemy 33rd Division from the south and north in Chechiachen at nightfall yesterday, other Japanese units carried out a charge against this enemy in close cooperation with fresh Nanking forces at dawn today. Storming into the walled town they took complete possession of this base, further advancing in chase of the enemy fleeing westward.

Balkans—Powder Keg of Europe

Racial Make-Up of Area Vulnerable to Anti-Axis Political Offensive

By EIICHI KIMURA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part I

The Balkan nations, once again the object of an intense political offensive by the anti-Axis nations, are liable to fall an easy prey to the political machination of powerful nations, especially the Anglo-Saxons, and for this, there are several reasons.

Firstly, the domestic composition of each Balkan nation is highly complicated, making difficult for its heterogeneous people, to form a stable State structure. Such divergent races as the Turanian, the Slav, the Latin and Germanic races live side by side in the same community all over the area with this racial confusion inevitably giving rise to the oppression of minority peoples by the majority groups. In other words, the region remains a perpetual trouble-brewing territory because of the discontent and revolt of minority peoples.

At the close of the First World War, a redivision of the Balkans was effected under the principle of racial determination proposed by President Wilson, its declared purpose being to eliminate the domestic disturbances of the Balkan peoples, but the ideal of establishing single nations of single nationalities failed to materialize. Not only that, because of the changes made in their territories based on the consideration of the interests of the Powers, the friction among the peoples became all the more intense. As each nation and race is hybrid, there ceased to be any pure type, but the traditions, customs and religions are still quite distinct and differ from one another. Moreover, no cultural fusion has taken place among them, so that their racial strife has remained ever sharp. The hostile relationship between the ruler and the governed has also proved a potent cause of trouble, and the rise and fall of dynasties punctuated by assassination has been the tragic history of the Balkan nations.

Secondly, this confused domestic condition has been reflected in their relations with the adjacent nations, those of the same racial make-up supporting their brethren against those oppressing them, resulting in intensifying the domestic strife of each nation.

Class Differences Acute

Thirdly, each Balkan nation has been characterized by severe economic disruption. The opposition between landlords, aristocracy and farmers on one hand and traders and financial classes on the other have added to the racial differentiation. The leaders of the majority race who hold the political reins are landlords and aristocrats, while the farming and labor class is composed of the proletarians of the majority race and the illiterate people of minority race, while the Jews, Greeks, Armenians and Arabians compose the commercial and financial class of the community. The trade and financial group is utilized by British capitalists. Apart from the question of race, Britain has had a powerful voice in Balkan affairs because of her exploitation of the Jewish influence together with her traditional policy of domination in maritime trade in Eastern Europe. It is only too natural that these three sources of trouble in the Balkans, namely, the perpetual domestic strife, ceaseless friction with the neighboring nations and the opposition among different economic classes, should offer an ideal opportunity for political and propaganda warfare, when war breaks out in Europe. Although Germany has shown remarkable success in holding some of the Balkans as her allies and others as occupied territories in face of such disturbances and strifes, the fact remains that the Anglo-Americans regard the Balkans as a weak spot and are pushing their political and propaganda warfare there.

Britain's machinations in Europe and Asia Minor have been intended as a measure to recover its war losses since the time of its decisive defeats at Flanders and Dunkirk, as indicated by her appointments of first class diplomats to such countries as France, Spain and Portugal and the travelling of her Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden to the Balkans and Asia Minor. He made Cairo the center of his diplomatic manœuvers concerning such countries as Turkey, Jugoslavia, Greece, and Rumania. The Soviet Union has been also actively carrying on its propaganda by means of its Communists and partisan elements in the Balkans, which she regards as her sphere of influence. This political rivalry between the Soviet Union and Britain in the area, showing enmity at one time and cooperation at another, indicates the complexity of European diplomacy.

It was in March, 1941 that the Foreign Ministers of Germany and Italy succeeded in prevailing upon Regent Prince Paul of Jugoslavia to follow the examples of Rumania, Hungary and Slovakia in joining the Japan-Germany-Italy Treaty of Alliance. On the day following the signature of the treaty a coup d'etat took place in Belgrade, Peter, a boy ruler, became the new king at the head of a pro-British government. This dramatic political change in Jugoslavia was enacted chiefly by British Foreign Secretary Eden together with a few officials and military leaders of Jugoslavia in cooperation with Soviet diplomats. Because of this event, the Germans were forced to advance into the country on April 5, and after seizing its capital, occupied the entire territory of that country. Undaunted by this failure, however, Britain has been in close touch with a pro-British element, General Droja Mikhailovitch. But with the Soviet Union now undertaking a separate political offensive, supporting another partisan regime under the leadership of General Tito Brozovitch in opposition to the pro-British partisan regime under General Droja Mikhailovitch a compromise was effected in the course of the recent Moscow Conference, whereby the Tito regime was decided upon as the orthodox exile regime and the Mikhailovitch regime left in the lurch. The recently reported disturbance of the new Serbian regime is due also to British machination.

Bulgaria's Unique Position

Bulgaria occupies a unique position in the Balkans inasmuch as she is in neutral relationship with the Soviet Union, whose representative and agents stationed in Sofia, are ready to counteract the British political offensive in that country, instances of which are only too numerous. After the passing of King Boris of Bulgaria, who had shown much cooperation with Germany on August 28 last year, a maelstrom of political offensive and propaganda among the three nations of America, Britain and the Soviet Union has taken place, especially in connection with intrigues against the newly established regency. The rivalry between Britain and the Soviet Union in the Balkans has been most keen in recent months.

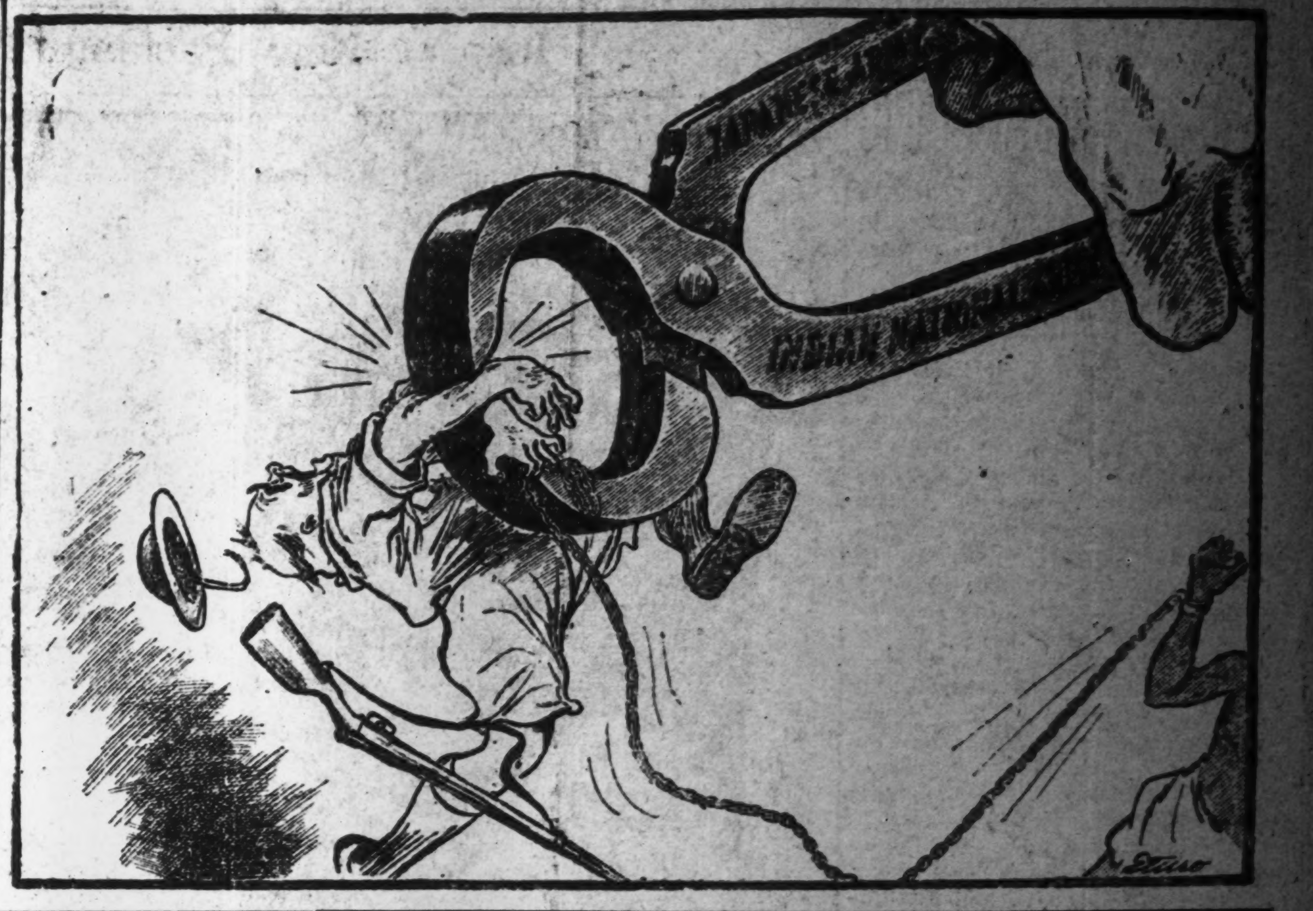
In Budapest, the Anglo-Americans have been abetting the domestic strife in Hungary through the Jewish financial clique, side by side with the Soviet manipulation of communist elements there. Reports emanating from other countries have shown that outright propaganda and false rumors of Anglo-American origin have been circulated from both Sofia and Budapest.

But the most intense political war has been staged in Turkey by the Anglo-American enemies, in various forms and on a number of occasions. In the Turkish Parliament, President Ismet Inonue declared on November 1 last year, that his country would continue to adhere to strict neutrality and the unchangeable national policy of Turkey, it was to uphold the various principles of civilization. Thus, Premier Inonue avoided taking sides with any of the warring nations, all of whom were seeking Turkish cooperation. However, Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu, who is known for his pro-British inclinations, has reportedly avoided stating in a recent press interview whether his government would reissue an announcement regarding the maintenance of her neutrality and non-participation in the war, adding that, having a treaty of alliance with Britain, it was natural that Turkey should revere the spirit of friendship with her. This interview evoked considerable attention in international circles at that time because the treaty of alliance, mutual security and assistance, concluded between Turkey and Britain in May, 1939, has virtually remained a scrap of paper, since neither party had carried out the obligations thereof since the outbreak of the present World War. It was opined that the Turkish Foreign Minister, in referring to such an obsolete diplomatic documents, was courting the good favor of Britain. This view was strengthened by publication by Yahtin, foremost Turkish diplomatic critic, of an article urging cooperation with Britain in the present crisis.

However, despite such a gesture on the part of the Foreign Minister, it is a patent fact that Turkey is determined to keep up her policy of neutrality, and that she is paying the closest attention to the kaleidoscopic changes in the European war situation in view of her delicate position.

On the other hand, persistent efforts have been made by Britain in order to make Turkey enter the war or at least maintain a friendly neutrality toward Britain. The following events have been highly significant in view of this policy: Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's visit to Turkey, the conference between Prime Minister Churchill and President Inonue in February last year, his conference at Anada with Premier Saracoglu and his meeting with Foreign Minister Menemencioglu at Cairo on his way home from the Moscow parley. Moreover, other reports received in recent months are: the conclusion of a British-Turkish military agreement (from Stockholm), demand for an air base by the Anglo-American nations (from Berlin), and Turkey's granting of an air base lease in Gallipoli to the Soviet Union (from Lisbon).

(To Be Concluded)



JAPAN IN PERSPECTIVE

Collective Development Stressed In Literary Field

By F. B. ICASIANO
Editor of Sunday Tribune Magazine, Manila, and Delegate to the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers

III

In a conversation with a visitor who puts much in store by intellectual stature, wit and brilliance, a Japanese writer was asked if he could name men in Japan who could compare with Goethe, Shakespeare, Homer, Dante, and other giants of the West.

The Japanese writer smiled because he knew that, while the matter was simple enough to dispose of it, would be difficult for the inquirer with his point of view to draw a satisfactory answer. In the first place, while nearly every Japanese loves to read and can appreciate good literature, both native and translations from the foreign, the outside world has not seemed to try to know enough about Japanese literature. So that, even should there be literary luminaries—and there are many—mention of their names will not raise the brow of recognition or familiarity.

But apart from this, there is another reason which stands in the way of a glorification of such geniuses. There is a growing tendency to put more stress on collective development than on individual brilliance. The Japanese people take pride in their writers, artists, musicians, and scientists, and can show proofs of their appreciation of them in things more germane than mouthing names. They can discuss their true value or quote from them, for instance. But they are also more interested in enabling all Japanese subjects to cultivate taste for the beautiful in letters as in all things, than in merely developing a few exclusive giants who may address fellow giants over the heads of the common men.

Nation of Strong Men

The same ideal now pervades athletics in Japan. The clamor is not for star swimmers who may romp away with world trophies, but for every subject to be a swimmer; not for a few strong men who might be looked up to as curiosities in physical development, but a nation of strong men, women and children.

The ideal is fast pushing the bounds of its influence throughout East Asia. The Japanese mind loves to think of "East Asia's one billion strong." And why not East Asia's one billion brave, one billion patriotic, one billion virtuous, one billion clean, one billion literate, one billion artistic, one billion prosperous? Such a widespread diffusion of the good things of life will spell true brotherhood, true freedom and true equality, which the purely individualistic attitude, making a fetish of individual freedom, can never hope to achieve.

A nation that is falling to pieces cannot have the steadiness of the Japanese spirit in seeking to realize grander ideals for the human race. We took pains to feel more of this surging virility in the hearts of Japan's leading men of letters, men of art, men of music, men who can be articulate about it. We were favored to be received by the playright Kan Kikuchi at his home in Tokyo, by the leading Kakuki actor, Kichiemon Nakamura, in his room backstage right after his personification of Basho's poetical journey on the 250th anniversary of the haiku's poet's death, and to be tendered a farewell party by Koscak Yamada, composer, and conductor, who was a recent visitor to Manila.

Nakamura's acting impressed us as sincere, honest, life-like. We were equally impressed with the glow of sunshine that seems to have flowed into his life and which his glowing personality seemed to impart in his acting. Toward the end of the act, as he walked up the plank to resume the celebrated journey, an enthusiastic theatergoer, no longer able to contain his joy, shouted a familiar word which our guide explained was very dear to the actor.

The actor received us in his room after he had removed his make-up. He was 57, and has been on the stage since he was nine years old. His father before him was a leading Kabuki actor, too; and the old man's picture in the room and his

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 7)

Rooseveltian Promises to U.S.

Democratic Party's Resolution Evinces Poverty of Effective Political Ideas

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

A resolution in favor of the nomination of Roosevelt for a fourth term was adopted by the Democratic National Committee which met in the Hotel Mayflower on January 22, and which was attended by more than one hundred delegates from all parts of the country. The Chairmanship of the Committee was entrusted to Robert Hannegan, of St. Louis, on whose shoulders will fall much of the onerous work of getting the Democratic campaign started smoothly on its way this spring that it may gather the necessary momentum during the summer and fail to roll up enough votes in November to put Roosevelt into the White House for a fourth term.

Prior to the convening of the commitee, the Democratic Party had lost a majority in the House of Representatives, thus being driven back to the position of a minority party. This fact, coupled with the increasing suspicion of the people in America regarding Roosevelt's New Deal, had raised much unrest in Democratic breasts concerning the possible difficulties in bringing the majority of the voters to accept Roosevelt as their best bet for another four years.

New Ideas Lacking

The recent resolution clearly and unmistakably indicates the lack of any new idea for the Democratic Party's platform. The resolution states that the Democratic Party's aim is to secure stabilized peace and to ensure an opportunity for employment for all the people of the United States. Now it was the followers of the New Deal themselves who became responsible for the existing catastrophic situation and who dragged the American people into this suicidal war, when they launched upon the ever expanding production of war materials and foodstuffs for export purposes entailing a consequent export surplus for America, in order to relieve the then existing economic depression and unemployment. In other words, they wished to develop world markets for America in order to eradicate domestic unemployment by means of an expansion of war and allied industries. They also desired to maintain their domestic prosperity by means of an intervention diplomacy in world affairs.

However, Roosevelt's New Deal let the people down. The economic security and plentitude of work it was supposed to supply somehow failed to materialize, and failed to such an extent that to satisfy the clamor of millions of jobless men it became necessary to do something drastic. A whole-hearted entry into the war which Roosevelt had promised "would not send our boys overseas" seemed a solution. True, it temporarily solved the problem of plenty of work—no man nor woman in even fair health need be without a job—but it is a vital question whether the public feels that it has gone from bad to better by exchanging the possibility of being on the dole with the possibility of being sent overseas to take their chances with bullets, bombs and tropical diseases. And to find when they come back—if they do come back-after the war is ended, that they must again face the old question of unemployment.

Problems Will Again Rise

The end of the present conflict will mean the political death of the exponents of the New Deal, for once peace comes economic problems will again come to the fore, and the New Deal idea will offer no better solution to the inevitable unemployment following the cessation of hostilities than it did in the days preceding the conflict. They can stave off the evil day of facing this unfortunately familiar dilemma by continuing to keep the United States at war, providing losses are not so great as to cause any serious domestic unrest which would effect their political downfall as surely as would a continued state of unemployment. The exponents of the New Deal thus find themselves between the Devil of war and the Deep Sea of an unemployment crisis.

The resolution further states that the convention came to realize that however ardently nations love peace, it would be impossible to maintain peace so long as there are nations wishing for war and conquests are permitted. And yet, President Roosevelt and his warmongers in indicting "some nations" indict themselves.

The Democratic National Committee also declares in its resolution that they came to realize that the opportunity of assuring employment for all the people of the United States would be given by the large-scale mobilization of manpower for war and industrial purposes, and that they are thus assured of being capable of preventing the future recurrence of economic depression and unemployment even in peace time. The logical expansion of the above will inevitably lead to the conclusion that the American Democrats must welcome the everlasting continuation of war so that the people in America may find employment and enjoy a perpetual economic prosperity.

Vividly Pictures Fear

The resolution of the Committee gives a most vivid picture of the fear the American public has of economic depression and its twin, unemployment, following the cessation of war. The ironical fact is that President Roosevelt, who accorded full employment to his people through his war preparations, must, on the one hand, terminate the war quickly because of the public demand; and on the other hand, is called upon to prevent the recurrence of a post-war unemployment, his greatest worry. Thus, he finds himself checkmated.

The falsity of the resolution's declaration, that America has managed to escape a greater catastrophe and fatal danger to her national existence because of Roosevelt's domestic and external policies, is clearly shown by public criticism, arising in his own country, directed against a Rooseveltian policies. In reality, America's misfortune and national danger have greatly increased with the aggravation of the war situation, owing to Roosevelt's misgovernment. For just so long as President Roosevelt holds the political reins in America, the vicious circle will remain—from depression to unemployment; from unemployment to war; from war to depression, and so on ad infinitum.

The recent resolution of the Democratic Party indeed evinces the poverty of effective political ideas on the part of that Party.

Solid Front Cooperation
Behind the Guns!

Nippon Times
Evening

Smash All Obstacles and
Come Out Victorious

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Press Comments

Wednesday, February 16
ASAHI—Unity of Learning, Training
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Advance of Azad Hind Fauj

Unity of Learning, Training

ASAHI—The Government having decided on a policy for strengthening military education in the schools and universities, the Education Minister having broadcast the contents of the new educational system, and an Imperial Ordinance providing for special cases of the National School Ordinance and the like having been promulgated, it seems that the nature of the great educational reform has become clear and its structure nearly completed. The question now is to enforce the new system in the most prompt and effective manner possible with the Government and people in full cooperation. The formula for the new educational policy is "unity between learning and training."

In the middle schools and higher schools hitherto the teaching of different subjects, say ethics and mathematics, has been conducted in water-tight compartments without showing any bearing of one subject upon the others. The interest of the student has been liable to be one-sided and little use could be made of the accumulated knowledge. Ethics, for instance, has been prone to be mere abstract preaching without correlation with living facts. The lectures intended to cultivate the moral sense are not useless, of course, but they can form only part of the true moral education.

It should be remembered that in the army, even the arrangement of clothes on the shelves and hooks and the cleaning of rifles are made part of the spiritual training of soldiers. Mathematics may be a science of number, space and the like but unless its ideological basis is explained on every occasion its value as a moral discipline would be much smaller than what it ought to be. The labor service of the student, too, should not merely end in an offer of labor power. The educational authorities should contrive so that labor service should be associated in some way with curriculum. Labor is certainly related to physics, chemistry and physiology. It is also a fit subject for ethics.

There is no reason why education should be confined to the class room or to school hours. In these emergency times when much education must be packed into shorter hours the arrangement of the curriculum should be more flexible. There is opinion in favor of reviving the old system of "juku" under which the samurais were educated. At least under the juku system all subjects were nicely correlated. It molded character as well as intellect. Also under that system the personality of the teacher was the deciding factor for its success or failure. Teachers today must seize every opportunity to drive home to students the significance of what they are learning.

The students in the schools and universities know from their seniors giving labor service or serving as soldiers that school life is no longer merely a preparation for a career but it is now an important part of service as citizens. The youthful influence of students on society at large or on the home has been a source of wonder. Students bear the heavy responsibility of shouldering the future destiny of the nation. Confucius said that it is of no use aimlessly to ponder without eating or sleeping: the thing is to learn. It is the principal work of the student to learn and his spiritual training must go with learning.

A war correspondent has reported that some of the student-soldiers at the front are studying in order to enter higher seats of learning even on the eve of battle. To devote one's self to study when he may die on the morrow is not something one can do merely for the sake of a future career. Only a fervent zeal to be of service to the State can drive a student so. Students, therefore, should bear in mind that to learn is to dedicate themselves to the cause of their country.

We hope that teacher, student and educational authorities will all work with one mind to build up a purely Japanese educational system founded on the unity of learning and spiritual training.

Advance of Azad Hind Fauj

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The Indo-Burmese border campaign now being conducted by the Japanese Expeditionary Force to forestall enemy operations promises to bring on another "Arakan tragedy." It is particularly noteworthy that the Indian National Army is participating in this campaign.

Knowing that the object of the Provisional Government of Free India is to liberate India by armed force, the enemy has been stricken with panic to hear that the Indian National Army is advancing on New Delhi. The pitiable appeal that is

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

ANTI-AXIS LEADERS ADMIT BIG FAILURE OF MARSHALL DRIVE

Forrestal States Future Is Unpredictable; Nimitz Gloomy on Gaining Victory

Blunt admissions of the failure met by the United States forces in their attempt of invading the Marshall Islands have been made by Australian Prime Minister John Curtin; Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet; James V. Forrestal, U.S. Undersecretary of the Navy; and other competent authorities on the anti-Axis side, according to a special Canton dispatch dated February 14 to the Yomiuri-Hochi, the report follows:

Australian Prime Minister Curtin on February 9 made a broadcasting speech in which he clarified the aims of the attack on the Marshalls in the following terms:

"There is no other solution of the struggle in the Pacific but through a clash of the main bodies of both fleets. In an attempt to recover at one stroke the fatal blows which the American forces have been suffering in their self-crumbling strategy of occupying tiny islands with a continued consumption, they have come out now with a skilful deception strategy. For that purpose, they have attacked in particular the Inner South Seas and the Northern Kuriles, which may be called the tentacles of Japan's defenses, in search for the Japanese Fleet. However, the Japanese Fleet did not make the slightest move."

Thus, eventually the desperate strategy taken by the American forces, who have barely got some hold on the coral reefs scattered at the extreme end of the South Sea islands at the sacrifice of a consumption unprecedented in history, has had no effect.

Forrestal, also told the truth when he said:

"A landing at the extreme end of the Marshalls cannot be called a victory. The future development of the war situation is entirely unpredictable."

Besides, Nimitz, who had been inspecting the area of the Marshalls, bluntly explained to press reporters upon his return to Hawaii that the attack against the Marshalls had not succeeded, when he declared: "By repeating fights of the present kind, we cannot gain victory at all."

The motionless state of the Imperial Navy is a cause of great alarm to the enemy. Concerning this point, the Australian critic, S. Sawyer, commented as follows:

"Japan is remaining extremely calm in the face of the American forces' attack against the Marshall Islands. This becomes clear from the moves of organs representing public opinion in Japan. Such silence can only been maintained when there is self-reliance. Therefore, this attitude requires strict attention. Isn't it rather the fact that Japan's Navy is intact that endorses this self-reliance?"

Finns Urged to Fight Alongside With Reich

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 15.—The Helsingborg Dagbladet stresses the fact that Finland would be delivered up to the Soviet Union if the German troops are withdrawn from the Finnish Front. The paper, therefore, thinks that it would be best for the Finns to continue fighting on the German side.

"If the Finns should suspend the fighting," the paper adds, "Bolshevism would most probably overflood the entire Scandinavia at a moment when less possibilities existed for effectively fighting Bolshevism. Finland, thus, is also fighting for the Norwegian people.

"The people in Sweden, should stop speaking on behalf of those enemies of Finland, who at present are recommending a dishonorable unconditional surrender."

Claims Soviet Friendly

Domei

AMSTERDAM, February 15.—Samuel Spewack of the American Embassy in Moscow and at the same time chief of the U.S. War Information Bureau in the Soviet Union, who is at present staying in the United States stated, according to the British News Service, that the Soviet Government has decided to maintain friendly relations with the United States. Both Powers have much in common, Spewack said, and there is no obstacle in the way of a solid cooperation during the war and afterward.

Ankara Ired At British Failure to Supply Arms And Seizure of Consigned U.S. Weapons

Special

ZURICH, February 15.—The Turks are charging that the British failed to deliver the promised war materials and moreover have seized American weapons consigned to Turkey, according to La Suisse's report from Ankara.

Meanwhile, the Daily Telegraph correspondent at Ankara said that Turkey was asked to enter the war by the British but that the former made its belligerency dependent upon a number of guarantees, one of which dealt with the question of arms supplies.

The Daily Telegraph also disclosed that the Turks also asked for a full guarantee of their sovereignty, entire freedom in political and economic collaboration with the other nations and participation at the peace conference on an equal footing with the Anglo-Americans.

But the most delicate point seems to be Britain's failure to inform the Turks what political and military role they would be asked to play. The British had told them that this was a military secret.

FOREIGN HEAD QUITS ARGENTINE CABINET

4 Other Ministers Also Resign Due To Changed Policy

Special

LISBON, February 15.—Argentine Foreign Minister Colonel Alfredo Gilbert has resigned, according to a Reuters' report from Buenos Aires, states a dispatch from London. The confirmation of his resignation from other sources has not yet been received.

Meanwhile, another Reuters' dispatch from Montevideo declared that besides the Argentine Foreign Minister, Home Minister General Luis Perlinger, as well as Education and Justice Minister Marinez Gustav Zuviria and Public Works Minister General Pistarini have tendered their resignations.

The report further disclosed that President General Pedro Ramirez has not accepted the resignations which, apparently, have been tendered in connection with the change in Argentina's foreign policy.

Urges Break With Spain

Special

LISBON, February 15.—A resolution urging the Uruguayan Government to break off diplomatic relations with Spain has been adopted by the National Convention of the Colorado Batllista Party, the major party supporting the Government, according to a dispatch from Montevideo.

Meanwhile, a London dispatch quoting the Algiers' Radio, said that the Argentine Government has announced that it considers itself in a state of war with the Axis countries. However, there has been no confirmation from Buenos Aires.

U.S. Scribes in London Ired as News Censored

Special

LISBON, February 15.—In what was described as a measure directed against American correspondents, the British Ministry of Information has strengthened its censorship on reports of foreign correspondents stationed in London, according to a London dispatch.

The report, quoting the Daily Express, said that two British diplomats, Sir Reginald Hoare, former Minister to Bucharest, and Sir Robert Hodgson, ex-Minister to Albania, have been assigned to work with the censors in the Ministry of Information.

It further added that the American correspondents in London immediately launched a protest against the measure, maintaining that the free expression of their views has been curtailed.

Syrian Budget Revealed

Special

LISBON, February 15.—The budget prepared by the Syrian Government for the new fiscal year amounts to 48,500,000 Syrian pounds, according to figures published today, according to a Damascus dispatch.

The new budget exceeds last year's estimates by 12,000,000 Syrian pounds. The deficit of 10,000,000 Syrian pounds will be partly covered by revenue from income tax, which is estimated to reach 4,500,000 Syrian pounds.

Canada's Aid Not Promised

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 15.—"The Canadian Government has given no promise whatever as to what extent the Canadian forces will participate in the war against Japan," declared Colonel James L. Ralston, Canadian Minister for National Defense, at a session of the Lower House this evening, according to reports from Ottawa.

EXILE POLISH CHIEF NOT GOING TO U.S.

Churchill Sends Another Note to Premier Stalin In Solution Attempt

Special

LISBON, February 15.—It was officially announced today that Prime Minister Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the exiled Polish regime has postponed his trip to Washington, according to a dispatch from London.

The reason for the postponement was laconically explained as "pressure of State business," which required the Prime Minister's presence in London.

Political observers at London, for several weeks now had been predicting the postponement of Mikolajczyk's trip to Washington, owing to the change of situation in eastern Europe, particularly the Soviet Union's recent action of granting autonomy to its 16 constituent republics which they interpreted as having the closest connection with the Soviet-Polish border dispute.

Another London dispatch said that the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill has reportedly replied to Premier Josef Stalin's recent letter on the Soviet-Polish dispute in a fresh attempt to bring together Moscow, London, and the Polish government in exile. The dispatch said that it was known that he had talked with Mikolajczyk and the Polish Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer before framing the answer.

Kerensky Blasts Bullitt

Special

LISBON, February 15.—Former Russian Prime Minister Alexander Kerensky in a sensational attack against the statement made by ex-U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, William Bullitt, who had declared recently that the Soviets were pursuing a policy of expansion stated that the Soviet territorial demands were justifiable, according to a Washington dispatch.

Kerensky stated that the fact that the Soviet Union's territorial demands are not fundamentally in accordance with the Atlantic Charter is not important. Moscow's demands, so Kerensky declared, had been launched before the Atlantic Charter was made public and since the Charter was not valid retroactively, the Soviet territorial demands could not violate it. He denounced Bullitt's charges as unjustified.

Talks Won't Settle Issue

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 15.—Judging from the recent editorials of the Pravda it would be almost impossible to adjust the Soviet-Polish frontier question by negotiation, according to Harold King, Reuter correspondent at Moscow, it is reported from London.

His report on the question is substantially as follows:

"It is understood that the Soviet Government will not recognize the refugee Polish regime at London, and will take other means for solving the controversy over the Soviet-Polish frontier. Though it is not yet known what step the Soviet Government will take, it is clear that the Soviets are not giving any consideration to the refugee government at London. The recent editorials of the Pravda reveal that it is almost impossible to settle the Soviet-Polish question by negotiation."

Respecting the future step to be taken by the Soviet Union, German Foreign Office authorities are making the following observations, according to Berlin reports:

1. The Soviet Union will formally recognize the Polish Patriotic League at Moscow as the legitimate Polish regime.

2. Then, the Soviet Government will conclude a treaty with that regime and annex the eastern half of the former Polish territory.

NIPPON NAVY PLANES CONTINUE HARASSING S. PACIFIC ENEMIES

One Transport Smashed; Bases at Pilelo, Torokina And Munda Heavily Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, February 16.—Imperial Japanese Naval Air Units were active endlessly in the South Pacific area during the early part of this week damaging one anti-Axis transport and dealing heavy damages on enemy positions in various islands.

Discovering an enemy convoy in the waters near the Tuluve area in New Britain Island on the morning of February 14 the Naval Wild Eagles promptly attacked it and damaged one medium-sized transport. All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

A Unit of the Japanese Naval Air Force attacked enemy positions on Pilelo Island on Monday morning and furiously bombed its targets. After scoring numerous direct hits, which set ablaze one place, all the Japanese planes returned to their base.

Late on the night of February 12, the Sea Eagles of the Japanese Air Force attacked the enemy airfield and military establishments at Cape Torokina, Bougainville Island, in three waves. Successfully blasting and causing heavy damages all the Japanese planes returned safely.

The Japanese Naval Air Units launched a night attack on the enemy airfield and nearby installations at Munda, New Georgia Island, on February 12. Explosions were caused at two places in the airfield and one place at the pier. Achieving these results all the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

On the morning of February 14, detecting an enemy convoy in the sea near the Buna area, New Guinea Island, the Wild Eagles of the Japanese Naval Air Force attacked it and dealt considerable damage. The Japanese side suffered no loss.

A surface unit of the anti-Axis forces came near Taroa Island on the afternoon of February 14 and attempted to bombard our position on the island. Quickly opening fire our Garrison Forces stationed there repulsed all the invaders. No damage was done to our side.

BIG LOSSES CAUSED IN AUSTRALIAN FIRE

12 More Dead Reported In Gippsland; Over 200 Farm Houses Are Razed

Special

LISBON, February 15.—The bush fire, which swept Gippsland, in Victoria, Australia, yesterday was still raging today in some areas where thousands of volunteer fire-fighters, troops and forces were sent to stamp out the devastating fire, according to Melbourne reports.

The full extent of the damage has not been compiled because of disrupted communications. Late today, however, it was definitely known that 12 persons were burned to death and probably over 200 farm houses destroyed, while thousands of head of livestock lost.

Affected areas in Gippsland include Morwell, Traralgon, Yarram, Fulham, Rosedale, Boolarra and other parts in southeastern Victoria.

49 Persons Dead

Special

LISBON, February 15.—The death toll from the bush fires still raging in Gippsland, in Victoria, Australia, is nine persons bringing the total of deaths up to 49, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

Butter Output Suffers

Domei

LISBON, February 15.—The forest fire that started in the Gippsland district, Southern Victoria, Australia, is still burning and so far has caused the death of nine persons, according to a Reuter report from Melbourne.

It is further reported that the butter production this year will be greatly reduced because of this forest fire. Last year's butter production fell 1,000 tons less than the estimated output, and it is now believed that its production will be further reduced by 5,000 tons this year due to fire.

The supply of electricity to Melbourne has also been restricted on account of the fire, and the city has already been obliged to suspend electric supply to many districts.

Anti-Axis Not Ready for Drive on Asia—Short War Hopes Dimming in America

Special

LISBON, February 15.—The London Daily Herald, commenting editorially on the fact that some of the bitterest fighting of the present global war is now taking place in the Arakans, states that "the blunt fact is that the United Nations have not yet been able to assemble sufficient strength in the East for a full scale onslaught. We must reckon on Japanese resistance to the bitterest of ends."

Continuing, the London Daily Herald declared that "this means we must see the end of the war in Europe—when it comes—not as an occasion for mafficking and forgetfulness but as a beginning of the second half of the contest."

The journal then described the pathetic trip which the British soldiers will have to face, a trip of over 6,000 miles to East Asia, where they will have to meet "the Japanese on the ground of their own choosing."

"That ground," the paper adds, "includes jungles where even today,

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NIPPON 'BLITZKRIEG' SMASHES FOE PLAN

British in Indo-Burma Front Panic-Stricken; Crafty Canards Spread

15

By Arrangement with the Asahi

By Correspondent Murakawa, Attached to the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BURMA FRONT BASE, February 15.—Through their blitz strategy, the Imperial Forces have obtained control of Taung Bazaar and Ngakyedauk. The enemy, who has thus suffered a great setback in his strategy aiming at the recapture of Akyab from the land front, has been thrown into a great panic in order to patch up this failure of his strategy.

The enemy is also extremely alarmed over the influence which may be caused among the Indian troops in connection with the movements started by the Indian National Army which is shouldering the banner of liberation of the Indian motherland in its concerted action with the Imperial Forces.

Spreading all kinds of demagogical rumors, the enemy is trying now in particular to conceal the fact of his defeat. Especially, this applies to a broadcast from New Delhi under the date of February 9, which was made in the form of a report by an Indian press corps member: "In the Arakan district, the enemy's intention to disturb our commissary lines was frustrated by our forces," this report said.

Thus, the report tries to give the impression that the commissary lines of the British Seventh Army in the Buthidaung area is being held secure. Besides, the report says: "In the northwest of Buthidaung, our forces have occupied one hill. In the Sinpin area, we have repulsed the attack of the Japanese Forces."

As regards the occupation of Taung Bazaar, the enemy called it "a retreat on schedule." But on February 11 a communique of the Southeastern Asia Military Headquarters said that as a result of severe fighting, Taung Bazaar has been re-captured, broadcasting as if the Indo-British army had resorted to a counter-attack.

In spite of such deliberate concoction of the truth, the battle of encirclement and annihilation in the undisclosed area has entered into the final stage and west of the Mayu mountain range the enemy has no hope of turning the tide of battle in his favor. With the situation prevailing in this way, the enemy's false propaganda is bound to be revealed.

Special Body Is Created To Draft P.I. Citizens' Code

Special

MANILA, February 15.—The Malacanan has announced the creation of a seven-man committee which will be charged with the preparation of the Philippine Citizens' Code for the purpose of putting into concrete form the patriotism, devotion to duty, loyalty and other virtues as exemplified by the Filipino heroes.

In announcing the creation of the committee, President Jose P. Laurel said that the code will be used as a text book in all the schools in the Philippines and will serve as a guide for all the Filipino citizens.

Headed by Jaime Cee de Veyra, technical assistant at the Malacanan, the committee will study carefully the writings of Jose Rizal, Andres Bonifacio, Apolinario, Mabini Marcelo del Pilar, Jose Burgos, Emilio Jacinto and other national heroes. From these writing will be selected five quotations on each virtue worthy of emulation and cultivation, such as "Patriotism, fortitude, civic courage, self-reliance, industry, frugality, honor, justice, love of truth and faith in divine providence."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 15

On the Eastern Front, our troops yesterday repelled strong enemy attacks in heavy fighting in the area southeast of Krivoi Rog, west of Cherkassy, east of Shashkoff, at Vitebsk, between Lake Ilmen and Lake Peipus as well as in the Narva area. Our own attacks in several sections lead to the annihilation of strong enemy fighting groups.

West of Narva, an enemy landing operation was repelled with heavy losses to the enemy. In this engagement, two enemy gunboats and several cutters and landing craft were sunk.

In the high North, fast German bomber formations continued their attacks against the transport traffic on the Murman railway and seriously damaged three trains.

In the defensive fighting on the lower Dnjepr, the 258th Pommeranian-Mecklenburgian Infantry Division distinguished itself.

In the period between February 8 and 14, 206 enemy planes were brought down over the Eastern Front, while 27 German machines were lost.

Enemy Ships Bombed

In Italy with the exception of reconnaissance and shock troop activity on both sides, no fighting of importance took place yesterday at the Nettuno beachhead. Long-distance Reich fighter batteries bombarded enemy ships in the port of Nettuno with visible effect and compelled two enemy destroyers to leave the port. On an airfield near Nettuno, fires were started in munitions and fuel depots as a result of the effective fire of our artillery.

Our air force formations with battleplanes attacked the port of Anzio. Several enemy supply dumps were set on fire by direct bomb hits, while enemy batteries were put out of action in the Aprilia area.

At Cassino, the enemy did not continue his attacks yesterday owing to the high losses incurred in the previous fighting. In the morning hours of February 15, enemy bomber formations attacked the historic Cassino Abbey although there was not a single German soldier in the monastery or in its vicinity. Heavy damage was wrought with this world famous building. Altogether 17 enemy planes were brought down over the Italian area yesterday.

German motor torpedo boats carried out an operation last night according to orders despite attacks by enemy destroyers. At the same time German patrol vessels challenged several British torpedo boats off Ymuiden, sinking three of them after hard fighting with the remainder put to flight. Two other enemy boats were destroyed by the returning German formation and several others damaged. All our boats returned with only slight damage to their base.

Estonia Mobilizes Army

Special

LISBON, February 15.—The mass rush to colors against the Soviet forces was reported from everywhere in Estonia, especially since the fighting came close to the Estonian border, according to a dispatch from Reval.

The mobilization contingents which had been fixed for Estonia exceeded by a huge figure through voluntary reporting. At Reval, for instance, the number of Estonians who rushed to the colors reached 190 per cent of the scheduled contingent and at Dorpat, 130 per cent.

78 Finns Killed in Raid

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 15.—The raid on Helsinki by the Soviet air force on February 6 caused the death of 78 persons, the Finnish Government announced today, according to a report from the Finnish capital.

SPOKESMAN REFUTES RECENT U.S. CHARGES ON PRISONERS' CARE

Seen as Counter-Blast To Japan's Rejection Of Captive-Aid Plan

A clear explanation underlying the recent issuance by U.S. authorities of stories alleging Japanese mistreatment of their prisoners of war was made by the Spokesman of the Board of Information this morning in a statement released to foreign correspondents.

The full text of the Spokesman's explanation follows:

"One of the reasons advanced by the United States authorities in making the recent release of stories of alleged Japanese mistreatment of prisoners of war was that they could no longer expect to get further relief supplies to war prisoners because of Japan's refusal to accept them.

"As I have previously said, relief supplies for war prisoners and internees in our control sent by the exchange vessels have been received by our authorities and duly delivered to the representative in Japan of the International Red Cross Committee who has distributed them to their recipients. This would be sufficient to refute the charges of the enemy authorities.

Relief Goods Exchange Proposed

"The United States Government some time ago, made a proposal to our Government with a view to sending relief goods regularly by neutral vessels instead of their irregular transportation by exchange vessels. To this proposal, the Japanese Government proposed to the Swiss Minister in Japan, under the date of March 29, 1943, that although the Japanese Government, as they had repeatedly declared, were not opposed in principle to the transportation of relief goods which might be proposed by the United States Government, they were not yet in a position to alter their attitude of non-recognition of the navigation of neutral vessels in areas of military operations. However, the Japanese Government were prepared to consider affording facilities if the United States sent the relief goods by Soviet vessels to Vladivostock or sent them by the Trans-Siberia Railway.

"In reply to our proposal, the Swiss Minister in his note of May 24 notified our Government of the views of the Soviet Government on the basis of the results of negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union as well as their own desires and views pertaining to the matters.

"The views of the Soviet Government as conveyed by the United States Government were to the effect that they wish to express to the United States Government that they are prepared to give assistance regarding the transportation of relief goods to American prisoners under Japanese control, provided an appropriate understanding has been reached between the Governments of the United States and Japan.

U.S. Atrocities Stop Move

"The desire and views of the United States Government were that, with regard to the transportation of relief goods from Vladivostok to Japanese territories, they wished to know as to what kind of method should be adopted, and further that they were desirous of sending about 1,500 tons of foodstuffs, clothing and medical supplies every month.

"After giving careful consideration to the proposal from the United States, our Government had formulated a concrete plan regarding the matter. But in the meantime, there occurred the incident in Tule Lake, California, in which Japanese subjects were unwarrantedly subjected to maltreatment and the bombing attack on the Japanese hospital ship, the Buenos Aires Maru. Considering these incidents to be of a very serious nature, the Japanese Government have deemed it proper to postpone, for the time being, their reply to the United States Government on the matter of relief supplies and they informally notified the Swiss Minister in Tokyo to this effect. The question remains in this status."

Seeks More U.S. Wheat

Special

LISBON, February 15.—The Soviet Union is asking for twice as much wheat from the United States this year as in 1943, according to evidence presented before a United States Senate Committee, states the Daily Express, London.

CASSINO MONASTERY SMASHED BY ENEMY

Historical Abbey in Italy Wantonly Bombed By Over 100 Raiders

Domei

BERLIN, February 15.—The famous Benedictine Abbey of Cassino has been aflame since the American terror raid on Tuesday. Since there had been no German troops in the district of the monastery at the time of the bombing attack, there were no forces to combat the fire so that the venerable buildings could not be saved.

In view of the complete destruction of the Abbey, the repeated declarations of the German command that this monastery should not be involved in the military operations have become unnecessary.

Not a Military Objective

Special

LISBON, February 15.—The violent bombing by the anti-Axis planes of the world-famous ancient Abbey of Monte Cassino this morning was the most outrageous event on the Italian front, according to a report received here.

The communique of the Fuehrer's Headquarters said that although there were no German soldiers in the monastery and in its close environs, 15 enemy bomber formations attacked and heavily damaged the historical abbey.

Berlin reports stated that German authorities received the news of the bombing of the Cassino monastery with the greatest indignation.

A German military spokesman described the attack as "a wanton destruction," pointing out that the enemy knew exactly that neither in monastery nor in the immediate vicinity were there any military installations. He added that the Cassino monastery of the Benedictine order was regarded throughout the world as a treasure of Christendom.

U.S. Planes Participate

Anti-Axis reports from Naples said that six waves of American Flying Fortresses, totaling over 100 heavily attacked the monastery, hitting the abbey with such accuracy that awed observers did not believe that anything remains there now. Anti-Axis reports also declared that the anti-Axis artillery bombarded the monastery for over an hour.

Further reports from the anti-Axis side disclosed that the anti-Axis planes continued bombing the monastery this afternoon.

A special correspondent of the Associated Press, cabling an eye-witness story of the bombing, stated that as the first squadron of anti-Axis planes passed over him he saw the abbey intact for the last time for shortly afterward the bombs fell and soon the massive structure was enveloped in smoke. He said that the bombs continued to fall around the abbey and he could see huge boulders fly into the air.

A British soldier, who left the post quite close to the abbey after the last attack was made by the anti-Axis planes this afternoon, told the correspondent that "the place is now hollow, with the inside smashed to pieces. Through my glasses which I had trained on the abbey, I could see walls beginning to crumble and fall away in large chunks. It had a terrible beating."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

reported to have been made by the enemy: "Aren't you making a mistake in cooperating with Japan, you a great leader of the Indian people?" shows the terror that is gripping the enemy, a terror that has robbed him of all sense of shame or pride. He is extremely fearful lest the coming of the Indian National Army will be the cue to a general uprising of the Indian people.

Since last fall, when the Southeastern Asia Command was established under Lord Louis Mountbatten, the enemy has been threatening and blustering that he would recapture Burma. But so far he has done nothing. This is no doubt mainly due to the rivalry and dissension among the British, American and Chungking commanders but it cannot be denied that the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India and the anti-British fever in India due to social unrest have much to do with the hesitation.

With little insight into statesmanship, the Indian Government authorities have merely laid a heavy hand upon the Indian people, to draft more Indians into the army, to requisition them for labor and sacrifice them to inflation, famine and disease. Thus the non-cooperation and independence movement has spread like a prairie-fire to all parts of the peninsula and already the gallant Sikhs have unfurled their non-cooperation banner. Many Indians have crossed the border and have joined the National Army. Thus it is easy to see that the arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose in India would add fuel to the flame of independence in that country. If the British should use armed force to suppress the demand of the Indian people, they would only precipitate the inevitable rebellion.

Although torn by internal dissension, the anti-Axis camp is watching for an opportunity to strike in its counter-offensive strategy. But their Africans and motley other troops will be no match for the determined National Army supported by the Japanese Army. It is high time the enemy realized that India is linked not with Britain but with the rest of Greater East Asia. Unless he awakens to this simple fact, he must constantly suffer the sledge-hammer blows of our armed forces, as in the case of the present Arakan campaign.

·Interesting People

Dedicates Life to Welfare of Home Village

The village of Oisawa in Nishi Murayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, has been transformed into the No. 1 village of Japan in the percentage of youths volunteering for the Navy—all through the self-sacrificing, ardent efforts of their woman doctor, Miss Shuko Shida. The Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent made his way through the thick snow to the remote village among the foothills of Tsuki-yama to get the story of this plucky doctor, whose eight years of untiring devotion to her work has injected new life and vigor into a village that had been threatened with enervation due to inroads on health through the ravages of intestinal worms and lack of common sanitary knowledge.

In her girlhood days in the village, Shuko Shida, the eldest daughter of the village head, Shoji Shida, saw young mothers dying or their health impaired and the new-born babies dying in appalling large numbers in this doctorless village. The distance to the nearest hospital was far and often the sick died on the way, especially during the snowbound season of the year. She saw the youths become devitalized and the physiques of the young people deteriorating year by year. Young Shuko made up her mind that she would become a doctor to save the village and to do her share for the future prosperity and glory of the nation.

Starts Fight for Health

After graduation from the Tokyo Women's Medical College in 1933 and two years of thorough training at the hospital attached to the school, the young woman doctor returned to her home village where she opened a medical office. The villagers, who had never received medical attention before, came half curiously to be examined by the "village joi-san (woman doctor)" as the villagers fondly term her.

Dr. Shida found that almost all the villagers were suffering from intestinal worms. These parasites were largely responsible for the large percentage of infant mortality. Premature and still-births resulted from the overwork of mothers and ignorance of the fundamentals of sanitation. The young doctor tackled the problem of extermination of the intestinal parasites. She visited each home and patiently explained the necessity and means of disinfecting raw vegetables, the renovation of toilets, the extermination of the deadly germ-carrying flies and so forth.

The Mother Protection Association was formed to disseminate proper sanitary knowledge and precautionary care to mothers during pregnancy and to give individual guidance to each mother in the care of her young baby. Last year the high rate of infant mortality, as high as 30 per cent for the village, was reduced to almost nil. The number of children attending school increased from a mere ten to 20 in the past to 56 last year. The thorough permeation of sanitary knowledge visibly improved the physique of the school children and the village youths.

Filling Triple Role

Three years after returning to the village, Dr. Shida lost her mother. Alongside of her busy professional program, Dr. Shida has filled a mother's place for her two younger sisters, who are now married, and has sent a younger brother, now a second-lieutenant, to the front. She is also the head of the Japan Women's Association unit in the village. Busily engrossed in fulfilling her triple role of a mother to her family, the doctor and the head of the women's organization in the village, Dr. Shida has no leisure to think of her own marriage.

When Dr. Shida made the round of village mothers and urged them to send their sons to the services in answer to the call of the nation, the mothers immediately called a meeting and responded to the doctor's persuasions saying, "It is the doctor's wish." So Oisawa village has sent 55 volunteers, 43 accepted, to the Navy. The villagers say that this highly commendable honor is all due to the efforts of their Dr. Shida.

FILIPINOS TO HONOR MARTYRED PRIESTS

Laurel Sets Feb. 17 As National Prayer Day by Holding Mass

Special

MANILA, February 13.—The anniversary of the death of three famous Filipino priests, Mariano Gomez, Jose Burgos and Jacinto Zamora will be fittingly observed for the first time on February 17 with mass to be held in the Manila cathedral by Monsignor Cessar Maria Guerrero, Vicar of Manila, with the attendance of President Jose P. Laurel, and other Filipino officials.

In order to pay proper tribute to the memory of the martyred clergymen, the Chief Executive today designated February 17 as a National Prayer Day.

He also urged the Filipinos to pause from their tasks to render homage to their countrymen, who gave up their lives for the freedom of the Philippines.

It is recalled that these three priests were sentenced to death 70 years ago for alleged participation in the Cavite insurrection.

Historical Events Reviewed

The Martyrdom of Fathers Jose Burgos, Mariano Gomez and Jacinto Zamora, whose anniversary falls on February 17, stands out in our troubled history as the symbol of Filipino struggles for freedom in the religious and spiritual field. It is timely, therefore, to recall phases of that epoch and ponder their significance in this our first year of political independence, declares Rev. C. Maria Quiambao.

In 1768, Archbishop Santa Justa carried out the Royal Order for the expulsion of the Jesuit Order who then administered many parishes in Central Luzon. Many parishes were parcelled out among the remaining Religious Orders (friars), giving Pampanga to the Augustinians, Cavite to the Dominicans, the Visayas to the Recollects, and Mindanao to the Franciscans. As a result of the parcelling, many parishes administered with credit by Filipino priests were forcibly transferred to the friars.

To native clergy, whose influence among the parishioners with whom they had associated for many years was great, protested the wholesale ejection of their members. The archbishop himself saw the injustice of the act and foresaw its dire effects; so, with other bishops, the prelate wrote to the home government in Madrid:

"...It is a veritable scandal in this country to expoliate the Secular Clergy from their parishes. Should we not fear to irritate them? Have they not suffered enough? Who can give assurances that their loyalty to Spain may not turn into violent hatred?...

"The peril is imminent and great, because these (native) pastors wield much influence over their parishioners;...besides, the charge against their conduct could not be proven..."

Pelaez Starts Reforms

The first champion of the movement to restore the Philippine parishes to the Filipino clergy and, ultimately, to nationalize all parishes was Father Pedro Pelaez. He took the first steps for reforms against the misconceptions of the Occidentals about our priests and the denial of equal rights to them. Unfortunately, he died before he could secure reforms, leaving the inextinguishable torch to able hands, however.

Fathers Burgos, Gomez and Zamora succeeded in uniting the Filipino priests under the banner of equal rights with the foreign clergy and of elevating our priests to the dignity due their spiritual position.

The activities of Dr. Burgos impelled the then archbishop, Don Meliton Martinez, to press him to sign a "scriptum of fidelity and adhesion" to Spain. Acceding finally, he was made to go around and get more signatures. About 300 Filipino priests responded. His enemies, however, sprung upon him, branded his activities in soliciting signatures as part of a revolutionary movement. The 300 signers were called traitors, revolutionists, "filibusteros." Father Burgos protested, but the trap had already snapped.

His alien enemies, making use of the Cavite arsenal laborers' strike against extremely low wages and the revocation of exemption from tribute, attached to the strike a political revolutionary color. They claimed that the fireworks in Manila during the Sampaloc fiesta were the signal for a general uprising initiated by the Filipino priests. Wholesale arrests were made and summary trials, held. While the scores of those implicated revived sentences of imprisonment or banishment to the Mariana Islands, the three priests with one layman were doomed to execution by the cruel method of the "garrote," unfit even for criminals.

(To Be Concluded)

CHINA CLAMPS DOWN ON OPIUM SMOKING

To Wipe Out Evil Habit Within Three Years— Bans Poppy Cultivation

Domei

NANKING, February 15.—The Nanking Government has decided to wipe out from the peace zones the evil habit of opium smoking in the next three years, with the 196th session of the Administrative Yuan, today, approving the bill for the Opium Smoking Prohibition Law, proposed by the Home Ministry, the bill for the Opium Smoking Prohibition Planning Law, proposed by the New National Movement Committee, and the bill for revising the Narcotics Control Law proposed by the Hygienic Office.

The National Movement Committee has been urging the prohibition of opium smoking since last year, and the Government, recognizing the importance of this movement, has taken a drastic step in approving the aforementioned bills aimed at the thorough stamping out of the evil habit.

According to Government plans, opium smoking will be completely wiped out from the peace zones within three years from March 3, this year, the fourth anniversary of the return of the capital to Nanking.

The new laws embody strict regulations regarding the punishment of the violators of the provisions contained therein and prohibit the cultivation of poppies in the peace zones. For the enforcement of the laws the Opium Prohibition General Office will be opened as the central organ to handle all matters concerned and will be provided with various local offices. The expenditure for the new drive will be defrayed out of the opium tax and sur-tax.

Opium addicts will be cured of their habits by being compulsorily confined in hospitals.

Much results are now expected to be gained by the absolute prohibition of opium smoking in the peace zones.

REBUILDING BERLIN BARED BY GOEBBELS

New Post-War Capital Of Reich Planned as Largest in World

Domei

BERLIN, February 15.—One hundred fifty architects and experts are now engaged in planning a new city of Berlin to be the post-war capital of Germany, following the recent announcement jointly made by Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels and Munitions Minister Albert Speer respecting the contest for "a synthetic construction plan for Berlin."

According to Dr. Goebbels' plan, the proposed new Berlin will become the world's greatest metropolis with a total population of 10,000,000. The new metropolis will be 100 kilometers in diameter, and will have as its features a garden city with parks, rivers and canals throughout the entire area. For instance, the River Spree that runs through Berlin will be widened to three times the present width.

The transportation system of the city will be laid out in a very great scale with a network of underground railway lines of wide gauge, operating trains at a high speed of 150 to 200 kilometers an hour.

The stations on the main underground lines will be very few, but from those few stations will be operated many branch lines to connect all points. There will be also constructed motor highways with two 15-meter wide roads on each line as the surface transportation system.

The pivot of new Berlin will be the cultural center, according to Dr. Goebbels' plan. In the heart of the city will be laid out a huge garden section with a theater street, universities, great museums, and other institutions. The south and north main thoroughfares will be made into the greatest and most beautiful shopping streets of the world.

Under the present plan, the proposed great metropolis of Berlin will be constructed in the short time of seven years. Workers, who participate in the construction of new Berlin, will be given a special "honorary pay."

Hotel President Dies

Shozo Yamaguchi, 63, president of the Fujiya Hotel, Miyanoshita, Hakone, died suddenly from cerebral hemorrhage, at his home on February 14.

Mr. Yamaguchi was a member of the Board of Directors of the Japan Hotel Association, as well as a director of the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, and the Kanaya Hotel, Nikko.

Funeral services will be held between 1 and 2 p.m. on February 19 at the Fujiya Hotel.

Letters From Home Weakening Morale Of Yanks Criticized

Domei

LISBON, February 15.—Fearing a let-down among American troops on the front lines, Major-General George F. Lull, Deputy Surgeon-General of the United States Army, declared yesterday that "A soldier's mail should not contain sentiment such as 'I can't get along without you' or 'When can you get home? and so forth' but should rather encourage him to get out and get the job done," according to a dispatch from Chicago. He further declared, "causes of psychiatric casualties among the fighting men start right back here in home territory."

INDIANS WILL FETE START OF STRUGGLE

Netaji Bose Designates 21st of Every Month As Azad Hind Gov't. Day

Special

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, February 15.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, has designated the 21st of every month as Provisional Government Day, and a telegram to that effect has been sent to the Independence League organizations throughout East Asia.

The telegram reads:

"The 21st of every month should henceforth be celebrated as Provisional Government Day. On the 21st of this month there should be an additional special celebration all over East Asia to commemorate the commencement of the freedom struggle by the Indian National Army and the first victory achieved on the Arakan Front in cooperation with our Japanese allies.

Subhas Chandra Bose."

Gagging Is Attacked

Domei

LISBON, February 14.—General Budget Committee of the Indian Legislative Assembly has launched bitter attacks upon the Indian Government's discriminative measure prohibiting Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, member of the Assembly, from attending Assembly meetings or to express herself publicly, it is reported.

One Assembly member hurled a frontal attack upon the Government's high-handed methods by declaring, "how can current political problems be solved by robbing the citizens of the freedom of speech?"

"If Mrs. Naidu is considered a dangerous element, she should be confined," declared a certain member of the Muslim League in bitterly criticizing the unjust attitude taken by the Government.

In view of the sharp attacks, Home Minister Sir Reginald Maxwell asserted, "The Government cannot allow Mrs. Naidu the right of free speech, and bans the publication of any articles concerning her interviews with the press."

Such a high-handed Government measure has created serious unrest within the Indian Assembly it is reported.

Albania Making Progress

Domei

BERLIN, February 15.—The development in Albania, as pointed out by the Wilhelmstrasse, is taking a satisfactory course. The cooperation between the Albanian Government commission and the German authorities there has been working smoothly.

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ROOSEVELT IS URGED TO PACIFY CONGRESS

Warned by Democrats Not To Aggravate Discord With Solons

Domei

LISBON, February 15.—Leading Democratic members of Congress conferred with President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday and warned him not to intensify further the animosity existing between the United States Government and Congress, according to dispatches from Washington.

Congress has already spurned the presidential request for a tax increase of $2,315,000,000 and prospects are also bright for the passage of the food subsidy abolition bill. The Democratic leaders cautioned the President not to challenge Congress again by the exercise of his presidential veto as it would only tend to aggravate the present hostility.

The President's answer to the admonitions of the Democratic leaders is not disclosed. However, although the President may sign the taxation increase bill willy nilly, it is likely that in view of the past impasse on the matter of food subsidy abolition bill he will exercise his veto power in spite of the warnings of the Democratic leaders.

Rift in Relief Aid

Special

LISBON, February 15.—Opposition from both the Republican and Democratic Parties developed in the United States Senate over the resolution as to which would authorize $1,350,000,000 for the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The resolution which was passed by the House of Representatives and approved by the Senate Foreign Affairs Committe by a 16 to 1 vote will be taken up by the Senate on Wednesday.

Senator Guy M. Gillette, Illinois Democrat, who voted against the resolution said that he would oppose giving "blank authority to spend the people's money on an agency operating outside the control of this country."

Navy Supplement Bill Passed

Domei

LISBON, February 15.—The United States Senate has passed the Navy Supplementary Budget amounting to $130,000,000. The amount is mainly for naval installations on the Pacific coast, according to Washington reports.

Panama Canal Said Vital

Domei

LISBON, February 15.—The importance of the Panama Canal was particularly emphasized by Brigadier-General Glen Edgarton, Governor-General of Panama Zone, before the House of Representatives Budget Committee today during examination of the budget bill for the Canal Zone, according to Washington reports.

"As the Southern Pacific and East Asia battles become more fierce with the conclusion of the large-scale fighting in Europe, the importance of the Panama Canal will be greatly increased, and to meet the future situation, the Canal equipments should be improved," he explained.

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Enemy Not Ready For Drive on Asia

(Continued from Page 1)

before the big war starts, some of the bitterest fighting of the war is taking place."

The paper goes on to warn pessimistically that the fighting will not be put to an end by the waving of a magic wand. "Blood, sweat, toil and tears will still be the chief ingredients ...Without them we had better resign ourselves at once to leaving Japan in possession of all her present gains."

Enemy Sees Long War Ahead

Special

LISBON, February 15.—The American press and various other circles in that country, reflecting the increasing trend of opinion in the United States that the war will be more prolonged, in sharp contrast to the recent popular tendency, believed that the conclusion of the war is not near, according to dispatches received here.

This pessimistic theory was attributed partly to the prolonged anti-Axis stalemate in Italy, to disappointments because of the failure of air power to fulfill the exaggerated expectations, particularly in air raids over Germany, and partly also to the warnings sounded by officials of much more difficult struggle ahead.

In this connection, the New York Times, for instance, commenting on the situation at Anzio, Italy, said that the Germans' stubborn resistance at Anzio and Cassino gives "renewed warning after over four years' war that Germany is still a powerful enemy."

The New York Times pointed out that withdrawals from the eastern front and the wholesale bombings of Germany thus far have been unable to break the German fighting morale and the "seemingly undiminished quantity and quality of German arms."

The same paper added that with the approach of spring, which promises at least a temporary surcease from Soviet pressure, the German hope for prolonging the war rises again.

The United States News said that the actual defeat of the German armies "can become long, difficult and a most costly process and Washington is less inclined to expect an imminent collapse."

It said that the Italian events have changed the official opinion. It stated that the American high command first expected that the Germans in Italy would collapse early in 1943, then after the conquest of Sicily, then after Mussolini's fall but "presently the Anglo-American forces are on the defensive in Italy."

The United States News also said "there is less confidence that the Russian armies alone will gain the decision" over Germany. It also pointed out the collapse of the theory of air power.

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NANKING DISCLOSES DREDGING PROJECT

Will Reclaim Tuntai, Pingshan Lakes to Increase Rice Crops

Special

NANKING, February 14.—In line with the policy calling for increased production of agricultural products, the National Government of China will continue its projects of dredging a new canal as well as reclaiming Tuntai and Pingshan Lakes in Southern Kiangsu Province, it was disclosed by the Construction Department at the Agricultural Production Increase Conference held here recently.

The report added that the Water Utilization and the Increased Production Planning Committee has been already established by the Government and it is now busy with the work of dredging the new canal in Kiangsu Province as well as Tuntai Lake.

It is reported that the dredging of the first section of Tuntai Lake is expected to be completed by June of this year. With completion of this project, the present arable land consisting of approximately 450 acres will be augmented by about 300 acres resulting in a yearly increase in rice production by 48,000 koku (one koku equals to about 5 bushels). A substantial increase in the output of wheat is also expected.

This project is divided into three sections which are anticipated to be completed within three years. The reclaiming of 5,000 acres will entail the expenditures of 100,000,000 yuan for the current fiscal year.

Meanwhile, the dredging of the shallow Pingshan Lake, which is located near Tuntai Lake will cover 250 acres. Upon completion of dredging this lake, a production of 25,000 koku of rice will be realized.

With the expenditure amounting to about 50,000,000 yuan, the work is expected to be completed in June of this year.

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